INSURANCE.
Indian Insurance Companies are national concerns.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.
Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVI NO. 315-- BOMBAY THURSDAY DECEMBER 27 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
29 Dec.	Kaisar-i-Hind.	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,088
12 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
26 "	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 "	Morea * ..		10,953
23 "	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 "	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 "	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Rancld ..		16,650
13 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 "	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 "	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000
8 "	Morea ..		10,954
16 "	Razmak ..		10,602
22 "	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£96
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships. Fares as follows:—

		Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Hiyeizan Maru ..	20th Dec.	30th Dec.
Shinnoh Maru ..	23rd "	8th Jan.
Heijin Maru ..	30th "	10th "
Shinsei Maru ..	30th "	13th "
Indus Maru ..	11th Jan.	23rd "
Shingo Maru ..	14th "	27th "
Shunko Maru ..	23rd "	6th Feb.

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About		
1929.		
4th Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
*6th "	Sydney Maru.	Straits & Japan.
*8th "	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
18th "	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Feby.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th "	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Mar.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th "	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th "	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
26th April	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
28th Dec.	Varsova ..	Busreh via Karachi.
29th "	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka& Outch Mandvi.
31st "	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder Port Okha & Outch Mandvi.
1929		
2nd Jan.	Baroda ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
2nd "	Karoa ..	East and South Africa
9th "	Ellora ..	Mombasa only

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only; Apply for paticulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Fuku Maru ..	6750	18 Dec.	29 Dec.
*Tomiura Maru	3821	2 Jan.	6 Jan.
Fushimi Maru ..	10936	....	@9
*Muroran Maru..	5374	1 Jan.	13 "
*Yesaki Maru ..	4272	9 "	23 "
Hakozaki Maru..	10500	....	@23 "
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	16 "	27 "
*Yamagata Maru	3807	19 "	31 "
Hakusan Maru..	10400	....	@6 Feb.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Jan.	13 "

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Katori Maru ..	10000	10 Jan	27 Jan.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	24 "	10 Feb.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	7 Feb.	24 "

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	23 Jan.	30 Jan.
Korea Maru ..	20000	6 Feb.	13 Feb.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

BANKING

Bank of India Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 82,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

A Sure Cure—
FOR
Indigestion, Brain-fag
Weak memory, etc.
TheAtank Nigrah Pills

Rupee ONE only for a tin (32 pills)

For particulars write to—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)

Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Road.

Where Quality Counts

SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
FIRE CLAY
Etc.,Etc.

They Specify
KATNI
FIREBRICKS

Agents
C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Ballard Estate,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per 1000 p.a. W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserve. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876,
No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

The Bengalee
(ESTD. 1858.)
(Organ of Indian Nationalism).
THE OLDEST INDIAN DAILY PAPER IN CALCUTTA.
It is published daily except Mondays and Circulate throughout India.
As an advertising medium the "Bengalee" is second to none in the Indian Press.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their Copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....Time of delivery .....

Bombay Chronicle.

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.
DAILY EDITION.

	Local Rs. a.	Mofussil Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 30 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	Rs. 4	Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.

SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS to sell our Ivory Articles and KASHMIR EMBROIDERED silk sahris in Bombay Presidency. Terms liberal. NEYYAR BROTHERS, Amritsar.
A R1350

WANTED—English knowing capable and influential DISTRICT AGENTS by a well established Insurance concern, possessing Government Securities to canvass Life Assurance Policies upto Rs. 500/- without Medical Examination. Liberal Commission allowed to working Agents. For particulars apply to The SECRETARY, NATIONAL PROVIDENT COMPANY, LIMITED, 128, The Mall, Cawnpore.
A 31374

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED—SERVICE To a Travelling Canvasser to sell all kinds of goods. For term please write to Box No. 2216, Advt. Dept, "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1352

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

READY TO LET on reasonable rents for High Class Hindu families only at Lamington Road near Imperial Cinema, close to tramway, Railway, and Bus Stations in buildings known as HANUMAN TERRACES convenient blocks, rooms, shops, garrages, fitted with Electric lights and sufficient convenience of waterpipes. Apply on premises between hours 9 and 10-30 a.m. to V. P. TOPRANI, constituted attorney of Mulji Lakhmidas, receiver in High Court suit No. 1271 of 1926.
1348

LOANS.

9250—CASH LOANS granted without interest for 10 years in 1928 Concession enlistment, commences from 1st November for distributing loans of Rs. 5,000 on 31st January, 1929. Paid Agents wanted. For rules and list of loans granted, enclose two annas stamps. BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LT. Bombay 2.
L 31431

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

WANTED.

WANTED for the Aero Club of India and Burma, Ltd., an ORGANISING SECRETARY, with the following qualifications:—

(a) He must have been a qualified Pilot, preferably still in flying practice.
(b) With a knowledge of modern aircraft.
(c) Preferably he has served in India.
(d) He must be between the ages of 25 and 40 years.
(e) Preferably a bachelor.
(f) He must have experience of office routine and accounts.
(g) He must be capable of organising and co-ordinating the Flying Clubs in India.

2. Applicants must state their qualifications under each of the above heads, and give details of education and of position held to date with references.
3. The following terms are offered:—
(a) Agreement for one year, renewable on mutual consent between himself and the Aero Club of India and Burma, Ltd.
(b) The Agreement may be terminated by 3 months' notice on either side.
(c) Salary of Rs. 1,200 per month and Conveyance Allowance of Rs. 100 per month to cover car expenses in Delhi, rickshaw expenses in Simla and Local conveyance while halting on tour. Travelling Allowance, etc., according to the Fundamental and Supplementary Rules as laid down by Government.
(d) If he is selected in England, he will receive a 1st class "B" P. and O. passage to India and a similar return passage at the termination of his agreement.
(e) Free medical attendance in India.
(f) His headquarters will be at Delhi and Simla.

Residents in India should send in the application on or before February 1st, 1929, to the ACTING SECRETARY, Aero Club of India and Burma, Ltd., New Delhi.

NOTICE

WANTED IMMEDIATELY by Junagadh State, well qualified and experienced LADY DOCTOR to take charge of Zenana Hospital. Salary Rs. 450/- p.m., rising to Rs. 550/- p.m., by an annual increment of Rs. 25. Will be provided free quarters and conveyance. The service will be on probation for one year subject to confirmation on satisfactory service. Post is pensionable. Apply with copies of at least three testimonials to the Dewan, Junagadh State, Kathiawad.

Dewan, Junagadh State.
Dewan's Office,
Junagadh, 11th December, 1928.
31517

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "SHINNOH MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 23rd December from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo, and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE

BIDS for the sale of the New Cambay Match Factory will be accepted by the Administrator, Cambay State, in his Office at 2 p.m. on MONDAY, the 7th January, 1929. Those willing to offer their bids are requested to be present at the time when conditions of sale will be read over.

ORIENTAL MACHINERY SUPPLY AGENCY, LTD.

Sole Agents for:—
BUTTON MAKING MACHINES, WIRE NAIL MAKING MACHINES, WORKSHOP & WOOD WORKING MACHINES.

Mg. Agents:—
M. N. GHOSE & CO.,
20|1, Lal Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.
31557

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

NOTICE

THERE will be a Special Check of Season Tickets from
13th to 18th January, 1929.
SEASON TICKET-HOLDERS will assist by having their tickets ready to show at

VICTORIA TERMINUS,
MASJID,
SANDHURST ROAD,
BYCULLA,

as they pass through the gates in and out and thus minimise inconvenience and delay to themselves.

J. A. TOWER,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 19th December, 1928.
31555

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD,

(Incorporated in India.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 10TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on 27th December, 1928, at 5 p.m. (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Revenue Accounts, Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the period ending 30th June, 1928.
(2) To confirm payment of the 5th and 6th Dividends on Preference Shares paid during the year and to declare further Dividends on Preference Shares for period ending 30th June, 1928.
(3) To appoint Directors in place of those who retire from Office, but are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th June, 1929, and to fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

By Order of the Board,
LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st December, 1928, to 15th January, 1929, both days inclusive.

*Preference Shares Dividend, if sanctioned, will be payable on and after 1st of February, 1929, to those Shareholders whose names stand in Register of the Company on 21st December, 1928.
31518

GADARWADA-GOTITORIA BRANCH LINE.

WITH effect from 1st January, 1929 the Gadarwada-Gotitoria branch line of this railway comprising the following stations will be CLOSED for booking of traffic of all descriptions:—

SUKA KHERI
GOTITORIA
MOMPANI.

J. A. TOWER,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 10-12-28.
31336

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOARD OF INDIGENOUS MEDICINE.

THE BOARD of Indigenous Medicine requires the services of (1) a Principal, (2) and a Lecturer in Anatomy, Physiology and Elementary Science for the proposed College of Indigenous Medicine, Ceylon.

The Board was established by the Government of Ceylon to train those seeking to qualify themselves as practitioners of the Indigenous systems of Medicine (Ayurveda, Sidda and Unani).

The course of studies in the College will include besides the above, an elementary course in Anatomy, Physiology, Hygiene, Botany, Chemistry, etc.

Salary will be paid according to qualifications, and applicants should state what salary they want. Present employment and salary, if any, should also be stated.

Applications should reach the Chairman before the 15th February, 1929.

K. BALASINGHAM,
Chairman,
Board of Indigenous Medicine.
Campbell Place,
Colombo, 17-12-1928.
31569

TENDERS.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction of Kalupur Road with reinforced concrete to the name of the Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality, on or before the 25th January, 1929.

Tenders should accompany an earnest money of Rs. 1,000 without which the tender will not be considered.

Copies of tender with specification will be had from the office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2.

The Municipality is not bound to accept any or the lowest tender.

MUNICIPAL ENGINEER,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
31570

AUCTION SALE.

B. G. PAREKH & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
498-500 Abdul Rehman Street,
Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT DADAR, KUMBHARWADA (MAHIM AGRA ROAD).

Under instructions from Messrs. Padamsi Hirji Ghellabhai, the 2nd mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Shri Krishna Dinanath Dandekar, the mortgagor, and in the exercise of the power of sale contained in the Deed of Mortgage dated 3rd December, 1927, and made between Shri Krishna Dinanath Dandekar of the one part and Padamsi Hirji Ghellabhai of the other part, Messrs. B. G. PAREKH & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January, 1929, at 4-30 p.m. on the premises the property hereunder described.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground which is a Wadi or an oart admeasuring 12,0" square yards or thereabouts together with the wells, the buildings, erection structure, trees, plants, etc., lying and being at Dadar Kumbharwada (Mahim Agra Road) in the registration sub-district of Bombay bearing Collector's Old No. 638 and 639, New Nos. 3837 and 4587 (wrongly stated in the said mortgage dated 10th July 1923 as 4389) Old Survey No. 484 and New Survey No. 1842 (wrongly stated in the said mortgage as 1841) and Cadastral Survey No. 1265 (wrongly stated in the said mortgage as Nos. 3837 and 4587) of Lower Parel Division and assessed by the Municipal Collector and Assessor of Tax under D. Ward Nos. 3362, 3363, and 3364 and Street Nos. 826, 827 and 828, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by a Public passage, on or towards the South by a Public passage, on or towards the West by the property of Balaji Mankar Bhandari, and on or towards the East by the property of Sadanand Trimbak Kale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale which will be ready four days before the date of the sale, please apply to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Padamsi Hirji Ghellabhai at their Office, at Jehangir Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

B. G. PAREKH & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

WATCH THIS SPACE

SHORTLY COMING
FILM

"OUR INDIA"

A picture that will startle whole India
SECOND PRODUCTION
MODERN INDIA
Will shortly be ready

Apply to :—
ELPIN CINEMA CO.,
Studio and Booking Office, Tardeo, BOMBAY 7.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE FORTUNE HUNTER
Featuring
SYD CHAPLIN
AND
HELENE COSTELLO
The story of a Happy-Go-Lucky Rover, who causes a pandemonium when he vows to wed the richest girl and chooses the poorest.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT 9-30 p.m.
Change of Programme.
ANNA PAVLOVA
50 and full company of Artists 50
To-Night's Programme includes
ORIENTAL IMPRESSIONS
(1) A HINDU WEDDING
(2) RADHA & KRISHNA
(3) JAPANESE DANCES.
BOOKING AT THE THEATRE.
Unreserved Seats at Rs. 7/-, Rs. 5/12 Rs. 4/8 and Gallery Rs. 2/4.

MADAN THEATRES LD.
PRESENT AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
RABINDRANATH TAGORE'S
SACRIFICE
which has in the words of The Indian Cinema Committee's report "BLAZED THE TRAIL OF THE INDIAN FILM INDUSTRY."
TOGETHER WITH
AMBROSE BARKER
AND
PAGGY WYNNE
In Song Impression.
Special Note: The above artists will only appear at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Under the distinguished patronage of
MADAME ANNA PAVLOVA
AN INDIAN DANCE RECITAL
BY
"MENAKA" (Leila Sokhey)
AND
Monsieur H. ALGERANOFF.
by kind permission of Mme. Anna Pavlova
AT THE
EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
On SUNDAY the 30th December at 10 P. M.
As a token of reverence to the world's greatest dancer who has rendered great service to Indian dancing by her Indian ballets and has oft expressed her keen desire to see enlightened Indian men and women taking up the task of reviving the ancient art of the dance in India, "Menaka" has arranged a dance recital consisting of new Indian themes.
The programme will include:
"USHA NRITYA"
Dance of the Dawn.
"PANGHAT NRITYA"
Dance at the Jamuna.
"BHAKTI-BHAVA NRITYA"
Dance Devotional
"ABHINAYA NRITYA"
Dance Plastique.
"NAGA-KANYA NRITYA"
Dance of the Naga Princess.
and Indian instrumental and vocal music.
Mme. Anna Pavlova has kindly consented to be present on the occasion.
Popular Prices.
Booking at Messrs. S. Rose and Co., Ltd.

COTTON MARKET
Now remains 103 Rs. Fluctuations
TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT, purchase PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST.

	Rs.
Till April May 1929 Charge..	125
Weekly Cotton Forecast Charge..	10
Monthly Cotton Forecast Charge..	30

4 BUREAU REPORTS till 8-11-28 and GINNING REPORT were proved exactly correct as previously published in this paper. All are welcomed to examine at my place WHOLE LIFE HISTORY is predicted by examining PALM.
Special accommodation for Ladies visiting hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. (S. T.), Kalbadevi Road opp. Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association (Alshi's Patia) on 2nd floor, Bombay, No. 2.
PROFESSOR SHAH, PALMIST.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATE AT DELISLE ROAD, PAREL, KNOWN AS THE GLOBE MILLS.

Under instructions from the Official Liquidators of the Globe Manufacturing Co., Ltd., (in Liquidation) and in exercise of the powers granted to them by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on TUESDAY, the 8th January next at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms, 120, Apollo Street, Fort, in one lot, unless sold by private treaty by that date.

FIRST:—All that piece of Foras Freehold New Salt Batty Land situate at Mingoot Mandli, at DeLisle Road, Parel admeasuring about 55696 square yards.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of land situate at Mingoot Mandli at DeLisle Road, Parel, admeasuring about 278.1 square yards.

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WHAT THE FARM CRISIS MEANS TO A FARM BOY

Useless Struggle and pathetic Tragedy

Mr. Robert Donald wrote in the "Out-look" the following interesting article:—

"I grew up on a Kansas farm—one not greatly different in essentials from its cousins in other states. I know the lure and beauty of life in the country, but I have also felt the tug of the grim reality that lies beneath.

What does the farm crisis mean to me? It means a brother who came prematurely to a life of toil, leaving his classroom for the plow. It means a sister denied music and art and college and doomed to the ball and chain of a farm kitchen. It means for myself a boyhood of arduous labor when the concerns of life early sat heavy upon my tender shoulders and later cost me six precious years. It means a father who labored fifty years with little increase of the good things of life, and to-day faces unprepared the cold winter of old age. It means a spent and broken mother whose seemingly unconquerable spirit has gone down to defeat.

Let me make all this clear. The life I knew as a boy was a continual struggle. The farm simply did not pay. And the tragic thing about it all is that this failure cannot with accuracy be attributed to lack of industry or to lack of foresight. The long hours of constant effort which we all put in belie any at least great amount of shiftlessness or laziness on our part. As to planning, of course, father made mistakes; who hasn't? For those he made, his industry largely compensated, and even the shrewdest and most capable men of the neighborhood felt the struggle as well as he. On something, then, besides sloth and lack of business acumen must we blame the farm crisis.

Of course, my father was subject to the caprice of the weather and the devilish delight of insect pests. A flood overnight could sweep away a wheat crop, stringing the muddied sheaves along the river bank. Chinch bugs and grass hoppers delighted in sapping the life of growing plants and in leaving them blasted in a ruined field. Or, after a fine prospect for corn in June, suddenly the clouds shriveled up, the south-west wind swept up across miles of burnished wheat stubble and scorched everything in its path. Two or three days, at the most, the corn struggled, and then its leaves began to curl and the parching process soon was over.

Certainly these evils do contribute to the farm crisis. But even now we do not have all the analysis. High taxes and low prices might tell most of the rest of it. But I am here interested, not in discovering the causes of the crisis and in suggesting remedies, but in describing to you what it has done and is doing to the human lives and values involved.

My father has paid for the condition of the farmer with the best of his life. The struggle to keep above the surface in making a living and paying his debts has all but exhausted him. In order to get the family through the winter and the cropless spring, he often was, and is, forced to accept some credit. Usually the amount is paltry, not over dol. 200 or dol. 300. But it costs long days of toil the following summer to gather together enough money aside from actual living expenses to pay off the debt. And father always pays his bills. They come first in every consideration. If forced to add patches to his old coat instead of buying a much-needed new one; or if mother, for want of a maid, must rise to household tasks ten days after childbirth, those debts were and are paid. Father, on many nights during my boyhood, tossed restlessly in his sleep. The next morning I knew that the near approach of the due date of some note deeply troubled him.

If "dead horses," as we called our debts, did not worry, taxes did. In years of good crops and fair prices they burdened slightly. But when the entire year's crop didn't even pay meagre living expenses—and this actually occurred during several years during my boyhood and does to-day—obviously no way opened out of the difficulty except to borrow the amount. And so he bounded away from the pincers of the tax collector into the tongs of the interest-taker. And through it all he continued a staunch Republican, the stench of the Democratic donkey being slightly less repulsive than the abhorrent odor of the Socialist. For does not the Republican party believe in the protective tariff, that certain boon to unlimited prosperity?

Not only father, but all the family paid in the bitter economic struggle. Labor is hard on the farm, and the hours long. As a boy, I learned toil at an early age. At 13, I took my place beside the men in the field. To flinch beneath the melting sun and the mansized load proved a boy inferior; and even though he strained his back, he would not thus come to stand in the esteem of his fellows. Many a day, particularly in haying time, the family arose at five o'clock, and just as soon as the chores were done and breakfast hastily eaten, the field knew our labor. After sundown, when no longer the sickle could be seen, dad and I unhitched the horses, put them on the lumbering wagon and trudged two miles home. The cows, driven from the pasture and stanchioned, gave up their milk to weary hands toiling far into the night. Many a time, well past my bedtime, I pumped away until my tired head fell over against a sweating flank and I roused to realize that all the time I had lingered on the verge of sleep the mechanical process had gone steadily on. Often, ten o'clock named the supper hour. Too tired to more than glance at the daily paper, we dragged wearily off to bed in order that five o'clock the next morning might find us ready.

Not even in the winter did we find much relaxation. No matter how cold the day or stormy, the chores had to be done, feed hauled, and wood drawn up from the timbered river and split for the fire. A book might lure or skating call, but the goad of necessity drove us on.

Vacations never came. Such a word appeared only in magazines or books or in the city paper. If anyone suggested two weeks in the invigorating mountains, he found himself much laughed at. No one could desert the crop that long! And, besides, the cattle and the pigs needed a feeder and a guardian.

Casting audacity into the teeth of fate, I seemed to thrive on hard work as many boys do, and I grew strong and husky. If I could have overlooked the family, I would not have minded the heavy work, provided it had paid. But it did not pay. The farmer seldom lacks food and shelter, and overalls and a blue shirt to wear. But too often a man comes down to the age of seventy through a lifetime of struggle against pests, weather, taxes, and low prices, with little maintenance aside for old age and along the way no increase of the deeper satisfactions of life. Old, discouraged, broken, the city which lived off him now laughs at him, calling him a hayseed and a cold. When I ask myself by what right my own father toiled fifty years with no increase in leisure or in mental growth, I have nothing but my mother's broken health to answer me.

My mother came to the farm a sensitive, cultivated city girl. She grew up in a gentle Hoosier town, the daughter of a Civil War veteran. At her marriage, she joined her husband's western journey and soon found herself stranded long miles from her parents and the friends of her girlhood. To these she returned only once, and that at her mother's death. It cost too much to span those miles of railroad track. The meagre farm income forbade such luxury. I can hear mother's words yet, raised in longing for one last glimpse of her old home and of her aging father, whom, time proved later, she would never see again. One by one, the relatives passed on, but mother never could go back. As I write, I humbly bow my head in recognition of the courageous faith and quiet determination which enable a gentle woman to leave friends and kindred and to build a new home in a alien land.

Mother came to the farm strong in body as well as in spirit. But years of toil began to gnaw into her rugged constitution. Cooking, mending, caring for the children decribed an endless circle of activity. With her own hands she turned the washing-machine and pounded the cream in the old-fashioned churn. She washed dishes and separator and wore down the broom. At early dawn or before, she began the day's round; and, long after the even chores were done, pushed her tired feet well into the night.

Mother's life, as I look back on it now, evidenced continual privation and denial. Before her marriage, she studied music at a leading conservatory in the Middle West. Now she must content herself with an old organ which dad bought for a trifle at a public sale. Cheap calendar pictures or magazine faces supplanted the longed-for works of art on the walls. The grocery bill claimed the few dollars her chickens brought. She gave up new clothes for herself that the meagre income might the better supply her children's needs. School claimed the children, and they must be better dressed. Even then she heroically made the best of a trying situation. How often I have heard her say, "Robert, your overalls are patched, but they are clean."

When her coat, although still neat, showed signs of wear, and her hat, three times made over, became hopelessly out of date, mother gradually gave up social and church engagements and even trips to the nearby city. Then it was that isolation took its deadly toll. Hard work had worn out her strong body, and in the face of blasted hopes and a gloomy future, her once indomitable spirit went under. Her health gave way and the doctor said, "a nervous breakdown." One more farm woman added to those crushed in the grinding mill!

Is it any wonder, then, that when I finished what schooling the village afforded and, though I deeply longed to go on to college, a stern duty to my mother and the family bound my feet to the soil? Six of the best years of my life I gave up—years that should have been precious in intellectual advance. These I sacrificed that I might stay by the plow and add to the family's meagre earnings. In all those years every cent I could make went into the family budget. I had not a dollar to call my own. Once I made forty-odd dollars baling hay—to me a veritable fortune. Dad asked for it to pay a pressing note. I loaned it to him, and he, under the pressure of the months that followed, forgot to repay it. I never asked it of him.

At twenty-two, I left the farm, having decided that such a move was best. Every year I had hoped for a break. But every year the same story of want and struggle unreeled itself. Gradually I realized that I could be of infinitely more assistance to my family with an education and in another occupation than I could ever hope to be on the farm. So I borrowed dol. 100, purchased a suit of clothes, a trunk, and a railway ticket and set out to work my way through college.

Not so fortunate my sister, Ruth. Graduated from high school at the head of her class, the question of college pounded in her ears. I, as her brother, deeply sensed it. No money availed at home. So I planned to put my sister through, once I had myself graduated. But this purpose fate rudely frustrated. The break in mother's health shattered our hopes. No one remained to cook the meals to wash the clothes, to care for the home and the family. Ruth went back to the stove and the broom, and college hid its face. Only the next few years will tell whether the farm crisis robs my sister of a college education.

As I left the farm for fairer fields, my brother, Dave, had just passed his ninth birthday. How I hated to leave him alone on the farm as dad's sole help! He entered life's exacting toil at a much younger age even than I. At ten years, he drove the mowing machine, and to this day I marvel that his childish hands escaped injury from the sickle's constant threat. At eleven, his arms bore the cultivator shovels into the ground. Eight grades now count his education. And when I pleaded with him last year to go on at least to high school, he silenced my voice with his tragic question, "What would dad do without me?"

What then does the farm crisis mean to me? It means blasted hopes and stunted lives. It means a family whose gloomy future is already sorrowfully conditioned by the indelible imprints of the past. It means useless struggle and pathetic tragedy. It has in its venom the barb of cactus and the bite of gall."

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THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Dec. 26.

Castorseeds May deliver opening Rs. 49/4/6, closing Rs. 4/2/9.

Cottonseeds January delivery opening Rs. 4/11/3, highest Rs. 4/11/10-1/2, closing Rs. 4/11-9.

Cottonseeds May delivery opening Rs. 4/12/9, lowest Rs. 4/12/7-1/2, closing Rs. 4/13/1-1/2.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery opening Rs. 54/4, highest Rs. 54/6/3, closing Rs. 54/4.

LONDON METALS.

London, Dec. 24.

	£.
Copper, English Best Selected	74-1/8
,, Braziers	83-1/2
Yellow Metal	67-1/4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	21-7/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	13-1/2
Tin, English Ingots	[illegible]

LOCAL MILLS CLOTH

Bombay, Dec. 26.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association Kalbadevi Road, Bombay).

		Rs.	a.	p.
KHADI—				
Textile	Per lb.	0	12	6
Century	,,	0	12	3
Jecob	,,	0	12	6
Toyo Potdar	,,	0	12	0
Moon	,,	0	12	3
LONG CLOTH—(full weight 34/40 In.				
Standard	Per lb.	1	1	0
Century 91-1/2—92-1/2	,,	1	0	6
Century 6404—8705 ..	,,	1	1	0
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1	0	9
Phoenix	,,	1	1	3
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1	0	6
Maneekji (Patangia)	,,	1	0	9
Daud Sahib	,,	1	0	6
Ganga Ghat	,,	1	0	0
LONG CLOTH.—(Light weight)	No.	5202		
		5303		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1	1	0
David	,,	1	1	0
Moon	,,	1	1	0
Dinshaw Gaumukh	,,	1	0	3
LONG CLOTH X Quality.				
Swan Finlay	,,	1	0	6
Gold Mohur	,,	1	0	3
LONG CLOTH.—Satin Calender		34-42	In.	
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1	0	0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1	0	0
Century (Bugle)	,,	1	0	0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	1	0	0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1	0	0
Sakuntla	,,	1	0	3
Manekji (Kunda)	,,	0	15	0
Globe	,,	0	0	0
Rachael	,,	0	15	9
Dinshaw Maharaja	,,	0	15	9
Maher	,,	1	0	0
Kachhwa	,,	1	0	0
LEPAD—				
Spring	,,	0	15	9
Textile	,,	0	15	9
Century	,,	0	15	9
DHOOTIES—7 8 9 Yards.				
Spring (Balance)	,,	1	1	6
Jecob	,,	1	1	3
Century	,,	1	1	6
Mun Mill	,,	1	1	6
DHOOTIES—10 Yard.				
Spring (Balance)	,,	1	0	6
Century	,,	1	0	6
Jecob	,,	1	0	0
Mun Mill	,,	1	0	6
1386 Tata	Per Piece	2	15	0
GABRUN NO. 5124.				
Hindustan	,,	0	0	0
E. D. Rachael	,,	7	8	0
MARKIN JAPAN—				
4488	,,	0	0	0
3810	,,	11	4	0
9898	,,	11	4	0
9797	,,	9	12	0
44006	,,	9	11	0
BLACK CHEAK—				
5800 Sholapur	,,	9	4	0
SALITA—				
Century	Per lb.	0	15	6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0	15	6
DUKDI—Yards 12—13—14.				
Kanta	,,	1	3	0
Kohinoor	,,	1	3	0
Phoenix	,,	1	3	0
Framji	,,	1	3	0
DHOTI FITA CHIRMA—Yards 5 to 9.				
Chhawani	Per lb.	0	0	0
China	,,	1	1	0
Moon	,,	1	1	0
Phoenix	,,	1	0	0
Maher	,,	1	0	0
Simplex	,,	1	0	3

BOMBAY EDITOR'S WIRE TO AGA KHAN

—:o:—

RADIO MESSAGE FROM HOSPITAL BED

LOCAL, Dec. 26.

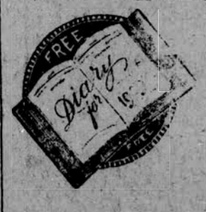
Mr. Lalji Naranji Parmar, Editor of the "Cutch Sudarshan" of Ranpur has addressed the following Radio message to H. H. the Aga Khan:—

"Beg Your Highnes will grant a special inerview to the undersigned or his representative immediately on your arrival in Bombay considering that Your Highness' followers sought my life in broad daylight in a Bombay street. Please name hour and place of inerview your bunglow or my hospital."

(Sd.) Editor, Cutch Sudarshan,
J. J. Hospital, Bombay.

The Aga Khan's reply has not yet been received.—A. P.

POCKET DIARY for 1929 FREE.



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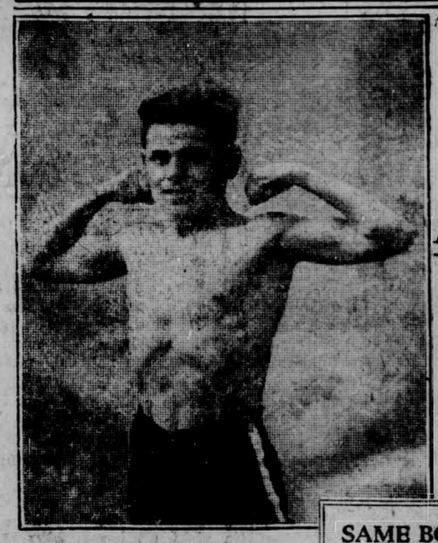

How VIROL builds FOR LIFE

GEORGE POVALL TO-DAY
Age 18

PROOF that only VIROL can show

At 6½ months, Feb. 8th, 1909, George Edward Povall, 5, Central Fire Station, Salford, England, wasted away until he weighed only 6 lb. 8 oz. "He was nothing but skin and bones" (see Photo 1). Then he was put on Virol. On March 9th, 1910, just thirteen months after he was first given Virol, he weighed 31½ lbs., and was the fine healthy baby you see in Photo 2.

Not only did Virol effect an immediate improvement in this terrible case of wasting, but it laid the foundations of healthy growth and development. Since Virol saved his life, George Povall has not had a single day's sickness. He has won prizes for running, played football regularly, and to-day he is a well-built muscular boy of 18, in perfect health (see picture at top), as the doctor who attended him in his first and only illness has certified in a letter written recently.

But Virol is not only a life saver. Its extreme value to mothers lies in this. Virol builds up weakly children or children you are "just a little bit anxious about," to really robust permanent health.

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Feb. 8th, 1909.
Age 6½ months; weight 6¼ lbs.
BEFORE TAKING VIROL

March 9th, 1910.
Age 1 year 7 months; weight, 31½ lbs.
AFTER 13 MONTHS on VIROL

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"STERN REALITIES CAN'T BE IGNORED"

Maharaja of Mahmudabad's Powerful Plea for Unity

—:o:—

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE TO JOIN CONVENTION

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26.

The Maharaja of Mahmudabad presided at ten this morning over the annual session of the All-India Muslim League which opened its session at Albert Hall amidst scenes of enthusiasm and attracted a very large attendance. Maulvi Abdul Karim welcomed the delegates.

The Maharaja of Mahmudabad received a great ovation. For want of time, he had to deliver a brief address in the course of which he forcefully put forward his view that British connection is a valuable asset and that the Nehru scheme guarantees full freedom. He urged the League to send its delegates to the Convention with its mandate and he commended the Nehru settlement for acceptance.

MAHARAJA OF MAHMUDABAD'S SPEECH.

The speech ran:—

"Gentlemen, the annual session of the All-India Muslim League was never held in the last two decades under conditions of greater possibilities than to-day. The air is thick with expressions of views from all quarters. Difference of opinion there are and there will be but no school of thought desires to stand still. The differences relate to the degrees of changes only. In the circumstances, our business in the present session is to decide and decide wisely as to what these changes should be. I invite your attention to concentrate on this and bring to bear upon it your best endeavour to put before the country a policy which may be acceptable not only to yourselves but to the whole of India.

GREAT AND SELFLESS PATRIOT.

Referring to the untimely death of Lala Lajpat Rai, the Raja of Mahmudabad said the late Lalaji was a great and selfless patriot, and at the present juncture when the representatives of all political parties had met in Calcutta and trying to bring about a solution of the Hindu-Muslim question, his absence will be deeply felt.

LATE RT. HON. AMEER ALI.

Before proceeding to the examination of the subjects before us, I desire to refer to the great loss our community has suffered in the demise of the late Right Hon. Syed Ameer Ali. Whatever his political views might have been no Indian could deny that his was a towering personality and that he ranked amongst the giants of India's sons. His deep learning, his burning patriotism and his fervent devotion to Islamic cause leave behind him imperishable memories. We mourn him to-day but his example of a life of great usefulness and service remains a living force.

INSISTENT CALL OF UNITY.

Gentlemen, do not propose to enter into a minute examination of the various views that have been advanced touching the changes that should take place in the system of Government of our land. I will content myself with some of the cardinal principles only to my mind. These stand out under three heads: there is a party that demands independence, that is to say severance of the British connection. Then there is a larger group that pins its faith on the Dominion Status in the British Commonwealth. The third question is the question of the supreme moment that affects and materially affects the realisation either of the two political concepts mentioned above. I mean the conflict of communal bias and prejudices. I refrain from using expressions "communal interests" advisably, for I do not believe that there is any real and genuine interest of any community be, it a minority or a majority. That is not a national interest. No national aspiration is worth the name if it disregards the interests of any community in our vast country. All castes, creeds, and communities have to pool their resources together not only to ask for the introduction of Swaraj but what is more important to deserve it. For a sane and sensible Indian politician, it is impossible to visualise Indian democracy which has in it taint of sectarianism and for the majority because it has weight and power of the majority. To descend to the lower level of dominating a minority is a negation of the principles of equal citizenship which is after all the very essence of democratic rule. Apprehensions and misgivings of a minority are not unnatural and it is an obligation cast upon the majority to remove such doubts and fears. No less on the other hand, it is incumbent on a minority not to formulate terms that are excessive, unreasonable, trenched behind a communalism which is short-sighted enough to block the reforms in which it will itself be a participant.

At no time in the history of India there was a call for unity more insistent than now.

The solution lies in the sweet reasonableness in the majority and the minority alike. Both have to make some sacrifices and have to be mutually generous. A common national mentality is not obtainable on any other basis. I commend this solution to your consideration before I deal with three subjects in their proper sequence.

INDIA'S CONNECTION WITH ENGLAND

As to independence, all I have to tell you is that political theories however idealistic yield no beneficial results when divorced from actualities. The application of the doctrine of independence in the sense of severance of the British connection is, to my mind, a hopelessly unworkable proposition. India's place in the British Commonwealth is a place of undeniable security. Her association with the British Commonwealth is a valuable asset, and in my judgment it will be folly to destroy this precious commodity with our own hands. It is my conviction that there is plenty of room for the growth, development and expression of Indian nationalism within the orbit of India's connection with England. To my mind, to raise the cry of independence before the country without examining its implications is not statesmanship.

NASCENT NATIONALISM.

Indian nationalism is yet nascent and it should not be forgotten that there must be laborious decades before it reaches a sturdy manhood. Can it be said that India has reached this stage when her existence will not be imperilled by isolation? Stern realities can not be ignored. Classes and communities claiming advantages for themselves do not present a picture of political perfection. Who can deny that air of our country is not rent by jarring claims? Can independence be reached by people who have not yet learnt to think in term of true nationalism? What sort of constitution is to be planned on the basis of independence for the people who have not yet learned even the first lesson in the art and practice of national defence? Apart from the ethical and legal technicalities, to my mind, the cry of independence is a cry in the wilderness and I would implore you to enter your emphatic protest against such suicidal proposal in the present circumstances of India.

There is yet an additional reason for brushing aside the suggestion of independence. It dies in fact. That Dominion Status as contained and defined in the Nehru Report gives us all the right of citizenship, all incidence of undiluted democracy and all the requisities of political freedom that independence could confer. Adult suffrage, Central and Provincial Governments responsible to Legislature with free and full control of the departments of national defence, foreign affairs and relations with Indian States guaranteeing to the latter all the privileges and dignities, are in all conscience a sufficient foundation for the building up of a free Commonwealth of India. If these conditions of Dominion Status are obtained, it is incomprehensible why hte vexed question of independence is at all raised. In this connection, it has to be remembered that the Nehru Report lays great emphasis on the scheme of constitution embodied therein to be adopted in its entirety. If the scheme is cut and clipped, it will be definitely open to all who subscribe to it to refuse to accept its mutilation and treat the disfiguration as a rejection of the national demand. I invite you to give your whole-hearted support to Dominion Status insisted upon in the Nehru Report.

HINDU-MUSLIM DIFFERENCES.

As regards the adjustment of differences between community and classes, I venture to commend to your consideration one cardinal principle. Approach the subject in the spirit of broad-mindedness. As far as I can see the difference between the Muslim minority and the Hindu majority have narrowed the principles. Reservations of seats in proportion to the population in the provinces where the Muslim is in majority "or whether the constitution should be unitary or federal" or the proportion of reservation in the Central Legislatures are points that are capable of settlement by a friendly negotiation. The door for this is open in the Convention that is holding its sittings here in Calcutta. You can send your plenipotentiaries with power to conclude terms with the Convention. There will be a sitting to-morrow and you should proceed to elect your plenipotentiaries to-day so that no time may be lost and you may make your great contribution to the evolving and shaping of a constitution for a free Commonwealth of India acceptable to all the political parties. Go forth, I beg of you not in a spirit of stiff-necked bargaining but in the spirit of compromise and comradeship. Should you be pleased to appoint your plenipotentiaries, let me wish them God-speed and strength to come to an agreement, and thus uphold the honour of Islam and India. (Prolonged applause.)

DONT BE LAID AWAY BY CHIMERA OF INDEPENDENCE

—:o:—

MAULVI ABDUL KARIM'S WARNING TO MUSLIMS

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26.

"At the dawn of a new and significant orientation of our own conception of India's political and economic freedom and on the eve of momentous changes in the constitution and administration of India it is not a light task to stand under the portals opening on to the future destiny of our country and point an unerring finger at the right and straight road which India should take in order to achieve self-determination and the national well-being in the speediest and surest manner", said Maulvi Abdul Karim, M.L.C., in his address as the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Muslim League.

He continued: "Upon the results of their deliberations depended the future of the Muslims and to a large extent the destiny of India itself. It was extremely to be regretted, therefore, that some forces were at work to divide the political strength of the Muslims of India at a time when the vital interests, both of the community and the country require that there should be solid unity.

FIGHTING OVER SHADOWS.

He was afraid the people had been fighting over shadow before getting the substance. Until the required political rights were actually secured the question of their division could not arise. The Franchise, electorate and representation were only to be considered in reference to responsible self-government. They had no value or significance of their own until this was attained.

The primary and joint aim of all parties for the present should, therefore, be the attainment of government of the people by the people for the people. When this was secured he did not think there would be any insurmountable difficulties regarding the adjustment of claims of different communities.

DON'T PERPETUATE INDIA'S BONDAGE.

Mr. Abdul Karim warned that the failure to create inter-communal harmony meant the perpetuation of India's bondage.

Referring to political aspirations of the intelligentsia of India he asked was it too much to hope that the British people would realise their responsibility and avert before it was too late the dire consequences would they raise India to the position of self-governing colonies or would they drive in utter despair of British good sense and good faith to set themselves to work to find means, active or passive, open or secret to "get rid of their European".

He described in detail the process by which the Britishers were exploiting India and draining her dry of her wealth and said that the chance of Government was also necessary to relieve the economic pressure on the masses brought about by this exploitation.

Referring to the Simon Commission he said the British policy in India was definitely committed to progressive realisation of responsible Government but he feared that it would be a calamity if a sentence were pronounced by the Commission on India's political destiny without proper representation of her case and that it was too late in the day to doubt India's fitness for democratic institutions when Turkey and Persia had already attained them without Western tutelage for a century and half.

He did not agree with either people who thought the Nehru Report to be sacrosant or with its detractors. He thought it was a good basis for the final deliberation and effective representation of India's join demand. But resolutions and constitutions could not achieve anything unless they were backed by real abiding unity of hearts and singleness of purpose.

DON'T FRITTER AWAY NATIONAL ENERGY.

Proceeding Mr. Abdul Karim said for the economic and cultural autonomy Dominion Status gave India, as it had given all other Dominions in British Commonwealth, all the scope they needed for the present. It would, therefore, be unwise to fritter away their limited national energy at the mere name and chimera of independence.

Speaking on communal aspect of the Nehru Report he said the Musalmans wanted adequate and effective representation in the legislatures for their past experience had shown that unless reserved and special electorate was provided adequate number of able Musalmans could not be returned to the Councils and they would be swamped in a common joint electorate. The adult sufferage would, of course, ensure electoral fairplay but if this was not provided Bengal Muslims would demand representation in proportion to their population.

MUSLIM LEAGUERS TO ACCEPT NEHRU REPORT

—:o:—

SETTLEMENT OF COMMUNAL QUESTION IN SIGHT

CALCUTTA, Dec. 25.

The Council of the League decided that after tomorrow's opening session of the League the Subjects Committee be constituted to dicuss the Nehru Report with a view that the representatives of the League should be in a position to participate in the Convention proceedings by the 27th.

ADULT FRANCHISE BASIS.

It is understood after the ordinary business had been disposed of, prominent members of the league at the suggestion of the Maharaja of Mahamudabad took part in the informaldiscussion on the communal solution proposed by the Report. SiR Ali Imam it is said, initiated this discussion and strongly commended the solution offered by the Nehru Report. Sir Abdur Rahim followed with a declaration in favour of manitaining the existing separte electorates and the Lucknow Pact basis of the reprsentation. He added, that when adult franchise was granted, need for separate electorates and reservation of seats would disappear. This last remark of Sir Abdur Rahim, it is said was commented on by Malik Barkatali as definitely showing that Sir Abdur Rahim was in favour of the Nehru scheme because that scheme made adult franchise as the basis of office and it was on that ground that Muslims were supporting the report. Hasrat Mohani also intervened by remarking that he considered the questions of reservation and separate electorates of minor importance but the real question was to his mind the division of powers between the central and provincial Governments. Discussion was not concluded when the meeting rose it being now quarter past eight. The matter will be further discussed when the Subjects Committee of the Muslim League meets tomorrow. It was also learnt that the subject of dominion status versus independence was discussed and as a majority of the members of the council of the League were in favour of constitutional status the formula as passed by the All Parties Convention much time was not occupied by this discussion.

LEAGUE FAVOURABLE TO NEHRU REPORT.

The Associated Press learns that informal conversations between various Muslim League leaders indicate the probability of a favourable reception of the communal settlement offered in the Nehru report but that it would be made clear that this support is based on the supposition that adult franchise is the basis of the electorate or that it would by replaced by such arrangement as would ensure to Muslims on the register of the elector's proportion according to their population strength. Further that failing such solution there be mixed electorate with reservation of seats in all provinces on the population basis but with a provision that in the central legislature the Muslim proportion be one third of the seats and that the residuary powers should vest with the local Government. Thus there is every prospect now of the communal settlement being favourably received by the Muslim League circles and it is expected they would elect their delegates tomorrow to take part in the convention proceedings on 27th with a favourable mandate—A.P. Special.

MAHATMA DRAFTS ANOTHER RESOLUTION

LENGTHY PROGRAMME OUTLINED

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26.

It is understood that Mr. Gandhi, after the Working Committee had dispersed last night, without arriving at a settlement, drafted another resolution which is now being discussed by Pandit Motilal and Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar. This draft, it is said, accepts the Convention formula regarding the constitutional status of India, subject to the proviso that if the British Parliament fails to accept the agreed constitution by the end of 1930, the Congress should declare Independence as the basis of any future constitution. The resolution outlines a lengthy programme that should be followed in the meantime, for gathering strength for their movement.—A.P.

DR. KITCHLEW'S REPORT

(Congress Camp)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26.

The Maharaja of Mahmudabad was cheered as he rose to deliver his presidential address. He spoke for about seventeen minutes and was heard with respect and attention as he propounded his views about Dominion Status, about the need for deserving Swaraj and the desirability of arriving at a communal settlement by sending their delegates to All-Parties Convention.

DR. KITCHLEW'S REPORT.

Dr. Kitchlew, Secretary of the League presented his report which on Seth Abdulla Haroon's motion, he read to the House as it had not been circulated. Dr. Kitchlew in his report of the year's activity said that after the disaffiliation of the Shafi section, the Punjab Moslem League was again formed and had taken part actively in the Public life of the Punjab. The Bombay Provincial Committee which had become defunct was also revived and Assam which never had a provincial Muslim League organised one during the year and affiliated it to the All-India Muslim League. All their provincial branches had been wide awake.

THE SHAFI LEAGUE.

The Shafi Section in the Punjab had also not been idle and presented a memorandum to the Simon Commission containing the views which however did not have the approval of the rest of the Mussalmans of the country.

This League had boycotted the Commission and decided o draw up a constitution. Though the League as a body had not sent their delegates to the All-Parties Conference at Lucknow, prominent members of the League had taken part in that Conference in their individual capacity. The League was called upon this session to elect delegates to the Convention.

During the year three meetings of the Council of the League were held and the fourth could not have a quorum. To get over the quorum difficulty, he suggested the election of four vice-Presidents in Delhi to make up the deficiency in quorum on emergent occasions He further pointed out that the sub-Committee which was to reconsider the constitution of the League could not meet owing to the absence in Europe of two prominent members, Messrs. Jinnah and Mahomed Ali One important matter was the redistribution of the provinces in the League constitution according to linguistic and cultural basis and the setting up of electorates on both direct and indirect election basis under the League constitution so that people in villages may get proper training in the electoral system to be useful for the future.

Dr. Kitchlew made a powerful appeal for funds as the entire propaganda work had suffered for want of them and they were closing the year with over Rs. 100 on the wrong side.

Maulvi Fazlulmulk recalled that ten years ago when the Maharaja of Mahmudabad presided over the League session in Calcutta, the speaker heard the same appeal for funds and was sorry to find that in this decade the Muslim League, far from making progress, had actually gone down, compared with organisation of the Congress. He thought if the leaders put a zeal in their business funds would be forthcoming. Mr. Fazlul Huq suggested that the report be circulated before adoption, but on being put to vote the report was adopted.

The League then elected the Subjects Committee which meets this afternoon to draft the resolution and propose delegates for the All-Parties Convention. The League reassembles to-morrow.—A. P. Special.

Once YOU were that Healthy Girl

TAKE stock of yourself for a minute. You were such a healthy, radiant girl once—not so very long ago.

And now? Do you feel as fresh and buoyant as you should; have you the right spirit to enjoy life?

All of us are using up a good deal of nerve-strength every day — and listlessness and fatigue are sure signs that the strain has been too heavy. *Extra* strength is necessary; Sanatogen is needed.

Sanatogen is a highly concentrated nerve-food, infusing into the cells of nerves and body exactly those elements — phosphorus and albumin — which create new strength.

A few weeks' use of Sanatogen will overcome the shortcomings of months, the colour will return to your cheeks, plenty of new, fresh blood will rush through your veins, and the sparkle of your eyes will show the return of health.

Start taking Sanatogen to-day and see how quickly your health improves, and your vitality returns.

A physician stated in the "Medical Press and Circular":

"Sanatogen has an immediate and remarkable effect shown by a steady increase of strength and energy.

At the same time the colour is brought back to the patient's cheeks."

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

The great success of Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla throughout an entire CENTURY has naturally tempted hosts of Imitators.

Your health requires THE BEST

Insist always on being supplied with genuine

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Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla builds up health and energy. It is not a mere transitory stimulant, but a genuine bracing tonic, removing from the system the accumulated products that cause a depressing sensation of fatigue.

The perfect and most valuable Remedy for Torpid Liver, Debility, Scrofulous, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Worms, Blood Impurities, etc.

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9 FURLONGS RECORD BROKEN

P's and Q's Wonderful Performance

WEDNESDAY'S RACING AT MAHALAXMI

—:o:—

A crowd of moderate proportions found the racing of highly entertaining nature yesterday, but it was hardly so profitable as there were several unexpected results. A feature of the sport was the excellent riding of Perkins. This Australian jockey won two spectacular races on L. S. D. and Avar, the victory in each instance being the result of a well timed effort.

Hence won the big prize for Mr. Shuttleworth with that smart filly P's and Q's who broke the existing time record for furlongs.

Townsend added to successes gained earlier in the week by riding a fine double.

There was very open betting for Division I. of the Prongs Plate but Najmat al Sharq a grey Arab mare was a weak favourite at 4-1. It was her first appearance, but reports of a good track gallop was responsible for the hopeful backing on her. Mr. Yousif's mare was not in it. Victory belonged to Venture, ridden by Barnett and Hazal with a late run took the next best placing with Prince Charlie in the minor berth. Ahnaf failed to shoulder his penalty but is obviously better over a longer distance.

Safety demonstrated that he is right away at his best again by recording another easy success in the Prongs Plate Division II. The Rajpipla grey was at evens" and never once gave his backers a moment's anxiety. Subram and Bahraniba secured the minor placings as expected. The winner must go up to a higher classification again.

There was a thrilling set-to before the race for the Delhi Plate was decided. The favourite No No Nanette fell away after a mile leaving, Haboob and Moofid to fight the issue. The former was badly away and it was some effort for him to catch his field. In the run home he just failed to hold the late finishing Moofid Gooliab who is in great form at the moment was again "in the money".

Chapatti found the Lavington Plate well within his compass and had a small field well beaten. Mr. Eve's gelding was the favourite and another well backed runner in Absorbent proved next best. Rosewater with a big weight in the saddle was an indifferent third. She improves at a nice rate.

That smart filly P's and Q's was a clever winner of the Plantation Plate in which she scored at the expense of Burgos and French Briar. Mr. Shuttleworth's filly was the first market choice and justified the confidence reposed in her. Miss Mount made the pace a fast one and Gift O'the Glen could not keep up with them under the big weight he was asked to shoulder.

A long priced outsider in the race for the Sandown Plate, L. S. D. came late on the scene to run Silver Charm and the well backed Arlette out of it. Perkins rode a well timed race on the winner. Crisdolla was not in it this time and it does seem that her winning career has at last been checked.

Perkins gave a further display of fine horsemanship when he put Avar clearly ahead of Dilawar Beg in a good finish in the Ridge Plate. Zeebar made the pace a fast one but was caught up around the turn. Dilawar Beg looked a likely winner but failed to hold the fast finishing Avar. Maharaja with a rattling run secured a minor placing.

THE PRONGS PLATE.—(Div. I.)

Distance.—1 mile. Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7lbs.

Messrs. Heath and Bird's VENTURE 8-8, Barnett 1

H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's HAZAL 9-3, Bullock 2

Mr. P. B. Ayasia's PRINCE CHARLIE 9-3, F. Black 3

Mr. Amin Mulla Fathai's Sultan Khan 8-10, Khalil 4

Also Ran:—Valentino 9-1, Najmat al-Sharq 8-11, Friday 8-10, Ahnaf 8-10, Furreed Pasha 8-3, Great Pawer 8-3, Rodgers 8-0, The Show Boat 7-11, Moon Spark 7-2 car. 7-5.

Not Run:—Kantaka 7-13.

The Race:—Moon Spark set the pace to Friday, Prince Charlie, Sultan Khan and Hazal. Venture brought up the rear. Past the fifth furlong Moon Spark was still in front of Friday, The Show Boat Najmat al Sharq and Prince Charlie. Hazal and Sultan Khan headed the others. Entering the straight Friday and Moon Spark weakened. The Show Boat went on chased by Prince Charlie and Hazal. Close home Venture drew out and collaring Hazal won comfortably. Sultan Khan was a bad fourth.

Won by 1 length; 3|4 lengths; 3 lengths.
Time.—1 min. 50-4-5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 94-8 for win, and Rs. 29-8, Rs. 42-8 and Rs. 22 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 40 for win, and Rs. 14, Rs. 20 and Rs. 12-8 for places.
Favourite:—Najmat al Sharq.
Winner trained Privately.

THE PRONGS PLATE.—(Div. II.)

Distance.—1 mile. Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7lbs.

H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's SAFETY 8-13, Townsend 1

Mr. S. B. Contractor's SUBRAM 8-8, McQuade 2

Mr. D. Patel's ROUMANIA 8-10, Barnett 3

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Bahraniba 7-8, Stokes 4

Also Ran:—Eed 9-11, Joyfuss 8-10, The Girl Friend 8-5, Amal 8-3, The Knight 7-8, car. 7-11.

Not Run:—Variety 9-3, Gentle Prince

The Race:—On settling down Eed made the running from Amal, The Girl Friend and Bahraniba and Subram with Safety in the rear. They maintained this order till round the turn where Subram took charge and appeared a winner until overhauled by Safety who won easily. Roumania kept Bahraniba out of third place.

8-13, Sialkot 8-10, Chaldean 8-10, May 8-3, Sabab 7-12.

Won by 1 length; 2 lengths; 2-1|2 lengths
Time.—1 min. 51-3|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 18-8 for win, and Rs. 12-8, Rs. 15 and Rs. 26-8 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 10 for win, and Rs. 6, Rs. 7 and Rs. 11-8 for places.
Favourite:—Safety.
Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey.

THE DELHI PLATE.—
Distance.—1 mile, 1 fullong. Winner, Rs. 2,250; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 350. A handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. A. J. Khaderi's MOOFID 7-9, Townsend 1

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's HABOOB 7-9 Christie 2

Messrs. A. A. Ali bin Talib and A. M. J. Talib's GOOLIAB 9-3, Harding .. 3

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Shahzaman 7-11, Stokes 4

Also Ran:—No No Nanette 9-3, Arab Prince 9-2, Royal 8-10, Saifulzaman 8-9, Garibaldi 8-8, Nassima 8-4, Akra 8-0, Seewan 7-13, Orange Prince 7-10, White Cross 7-8, Sinnan 7-7, car. 7-11.

Not Run:—Baig 8-5, Zafar 7-5.

The Race:—Haboob was slowly away. Arab Prince, led from No No Nanette, Seewan and Garibaldi. Moofid raced in the bunch. There was hardly any change in this order at the half mile except that Haboob was now prominent. No No Nanette showed the way round and retired. Haboob looked a winner but just failed to hold the fast finishing Moofid. Gooliab was a good third.

Won by short head; head; 1|2 length.
Time.—2 mins. 5-3|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 111 for win, and Rs. 40, Rs. 65-8 and Rs. 27-8 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 83-8 for win, and Rs. 26-8, Rs. 27 and Rs. 14-8 for places.
Favourite: No No Nanette.
Winner trained by Abdul Wahid.

THE LAVINGTON PLATE.—

Distance.—1-1|4 miles. Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Class II which have not won a flat race after January 1st, 1928. and all horses in Classes III and IV.

Mr. Eve's CHAPATTI 7-6, Christie .. 1

Messrs. E. S. Godfrey and R. B. Davidson's ABSORBENT 7-13, Townsend 2

Mr. Kelso's ROSEWATER 9-7, Harding 3

Mr. V. Rosenthal's Roseate Air 8-9, J. Rosen 4

Also Ran:—Italian Poet 8-9, Highness 8-7, Alpine 7-7, Night Watch 7-6.

Not Run:—Star of France 8-9.

The Race:—Highness was slowly away. Alpine set out in front of Night Watch, Chapatti and Rosewater. They continued in this order until the half mile where the field closed in. Chapatti took charge at the head of the straight and won in a counter. Absorbent finished second in front of Rosewater.

Won by 2 lengths; 1-1|2 lengths; 1-1|2 lengths.
Time.—2 mins. 8secs.

First tote paid Rs. 26-8 for win, and Rs. 13, Rs. 13 and Rs. 16 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 14 for win, and Rs. 6-8, Rs. 6, and Rs. 7-8 for places.
Winner trained by C. Jennings.

THE PLANTATION PLATE.—
Distance.—1 mile, - furlong. Winner, Rs. 10,000; second, Rs. 3,000; third, Rs. 2,000. A handicap for horses in Classes I and II.

Mr. G. D. Shuttleworth's P'S AND Q'S 8-4, Barnett 1

Mr. R. H. Gabagan's BURGOS 7-10, Behsman 2

Mr. A. M. Irani's FRENCH BRIAR 9-7, Frost 3

H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Gift O'the Glen 9-10, Townsend 4

Also Ran:—Melesigenes 9-12, Free from Care 9-4, Critical 8-4, Miss Mount 8-3, Chrysolite 7-8.

All ran.

The Race:—A good start and on settling down Miss Mount cut a fast pace from Burgos, P's and Q's and Free from Care. At the "five" Miss Mount was still in front of Burgos, P's and Q's and Gift O'the Glen. Miss Mount retired up the straight where Burgos looked a winner. P's and Q's however came through and going strong won comfortably in the end.

Won by 1|2 length; 2 lengths; 2-1|2 lengths.
Time.—1 min. 52 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 26-8 for win, and Rs. 13-8, Rs. 18 and Rs. 20 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 11-8 for win, and Rs. 6-8,, Rs. 9 and Rs. 11-8 for places.
Favourite:—P's and Q's.
Winner trained by R. Bence.

THE SANDOWN PLATE.—
Distance.—6 furlongs.

Mr. Avasia's L. S. D. 9-2, Perkins .. 1

Mr. J. A. Wadia's SILVER CHARM 7-5, Fox 2

Mr. V. Rosenthal's ARLETTE 8-3, Behsman 3

H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Flying Steve 8-11, Townsend 4

Not Run:—Shipshape 7-12, The Monk 8-5, Sunnyville 7-3.

Also Ran:—Pack Up 8-10, Shri Narayan 8-10, Crisdolla 8-2, Celadon 8-1, Fire Star 7-9.

The Race:—A good start saw Pack Up to the front his nearest attendants being Arlette, Flying Steve and Crisdolla. At the half mile Pack Up was still ahead of Arlette, Silver Charm and Flying Steve. Arlette headed Pack Up into the straight but was soon collared by Silver Charm who however succumbed to a late finish from L. S. D.

Won by neck, 1|2 length, 1|2 length.
Time.—1 min. 12-3|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 205 for win, Rs. 42, Rs. 20-8 and Rs. 16 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 110-8 for win, and Rs. 22-8, Rs. 10-8 and 8 for places.
Favourite:—Arlette.
Winner trained by J. E. Malone.

THE RIDGE PLATE.—
Distance.—1 mile.
Winner, Rs. 4,500; second, Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 750. A handicap for Arabs in Class. I.

Mrs. Bose's AVAR 8-12, Parkins .. 1

Mr. Patel's DILAWAR BEG 7-11, Howell 2

Mr. T. Harrison's MAHARAJA 7-12, Fox 3

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Shivaji Prasad 8-2, Stokes 4

Not Run:—Lucky Star 9-5, Noman 8-0.

The Race:—Zeebar made the pace hot from Bucknell, Shamsuzzaman Dilawar Beg and Rubdan with Mijrin last. Zeebar retired at the head of the straight where Dilawar Beg drew out and looked a winner until collared by Avar who won easily. Maharaja beat Shivaji Prasad for third place.

Won by 1 length, 1-1|2 lengths, neck.
Time.—1 min. 49 secs.
Favourite:—Dilawar Beg.
Winner trained by Mansoor Jeweser.
First tote paid Rs. 111 for win, and Rs. 32-8, Rs. 16-8 and Rs. 30 for places.

NO COMPROMISE YET

—:o:—

WORKING COMMITTEE DELIBERATES FOR FOUR HOURS

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26.

It is understood that no compromise has been arrived at in the Congress Working Committee on the question of Dominion Status even after four hours deliberation. A lengthy resolution laying down the acceptance of Dominion Status under certain conditions is reported to have been adopted by the Committee while the "Independent" group have given notice of alternative motions one for adhering to the Delhi compromise and the other slightly toning it up.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

SATURDAY, Dec. 29.

The s.s. "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

HAKIMJI HIGH SCHOOL P. S. UNION.

The annual general meeting of the S. P. Hakimji High School, Past Students Union will be held on Sunday (the 30th instant), at 3-0 p.m. in the S. P. Hakimji High School Hall Bordi (Dist. Thana). All the Past Students of the S. P. Hakimji High School are requested to attend the meeting.

MAHALAXMI CRICKET CLUB.

The third annual social gathering and prize distribution ceremony of the Mahalaxmi Cricket Club was celebrated in the Mulji Jetha Hall, Mahalaxmi Temple compound on Sunday, when Dr. N. D. Savarkar presided. The programme for the occasion was interesting various musical items were ably executed. The feats of strength by the Friends' Physical Culture League were highly appreciated. The report of the activities of the club for the past year was then read.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Korea" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12-0 noon on Wednesday, the 2nd January, 1929. Correspondence for Mauratius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

SHRADHANAND DAY.

Under the auspices of the Arya Samaj to-day (Thursday) evening 6-30 p.m. at Kalbadevi Road opposite Dwarkadhis Mandir in the Kartayalava of Rajastan (near Vithalwadi) Shikshyak Mandal, Shradhanand Day will be celebrated when Pandit Dvijendranath, Dr. Kolhatker, Dr. Swatker, Pujya Swami O'Mkni Sachedanand Maharaj, Shriman Pardhoobhai and others, will deliver lectures on Shudhi Sangathan and uplift of the depressed classes.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the mails from Bombay of the 15th instant arrived at Port Said at 6-30 p.m. on the 23rd instant and left there at midnight the same day.

The Clan Line Steamer "Clan Macbride" arrived in London on the evening of the 22nd instant.

The Clan Line Steamer "Clan Hypatia" arrived in London on the evening of the 23rd instant.

The Clan Line Steamer "Sinclair" left Liverpool, outward bound, on the evening of the 22nd instant.

BOMBAY TEXTILE SITUATION

—:o:—

ALL MILLS EXCEPT ONE WORKING

There was a distinct turn for the better in the strike situation on Wednesday. With the exception of the Pearl Mill, all the other mills in the city put on steam and worked with partial or full complement of men. The Bradbury Mill worked partially, only the workers of the Weaving Department having returned to work. Things now clearly point towards a speedy attainment of normal conditions.

The Kohinoor and Toyo Podar Mills fully resumed work on Wednesday, and Bradbury Mill resumed with a partial complement of men. The Pearl Mill still remains closed.

There was no change in the oilmen's strike.

STRIKE IN PODAR MILLS ENDS

—:o:—

The Manager of the Toyo Podar Cotton Mills, Ltd., writes:—"Our mills resumed work on Tuesday (25th instant), on engaging new-hands for the Ring Department and whole departments are peacefully working."

COLLAPSE OF HUGE HANGAR

—:o:—

7 WORKMEN KILLED: 3 INJURED

LONDON, Dec. 25.

Saumur (France).—Seven workmen have been killed and three seriously injured by the collapse of a huge hangar, constructed of reinforced concrete, of an area of 4,300 square yards.—Reuter.

WOMEN AND CHILD BURNT TO DEATH IN FIRE

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 25.

Stockholm.—Five women and a child have been burnt to death in a fire which destroyed a hotel at Tidaholm.—Reuter.

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.)

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1928.

The "Evening News" correspondent gives the full list of German and French women "who arrived yesterday" at Peshawar from Kabul—you of course remember that the English women arrived some days ago. He also says that "The Turks and Persians are rumoured to be following suit."

He however has had no time to interview any of the ladies English, German or French for graphic details of how the rebels attacked Kabul, how the army went over to the rebels, how King Amanullah fled—I mean flew—to Kandahar, how there was such a tense anxiety that nobody in any of the Legations slept for full five days and six and a quarter nights, etc., etc.

The correspondent had evidently no time to get all this because he was very busy collecting first hand reliable informations about Afghanistan from eye-witnesses in the Peshawar inns.

To continue this search for omissions. "Mr. Mahomed Ali emphatically declared that the Nehru Report, if adopted, would injure the interests of Musalmans."—A. P. report.

What he did not say was whose interests will be injured if the Nehru Report were rejected and this is important—whose interests will be promoted.

"The Viceroy's Cup" says a headline. Like you I also thought at first that the subject matter would be the amount by which its emptiness has already been reduced or that he said "When." But it only means "To-day's classic" Horse Race.

I have just come across a book entitled "The case of the Muslim". Yes it is very interesting.

At the foot of the title page appears the slogan "No Hindu rule with British bayonets". And it is dedicated to the Aga Khan.

I don't know why the author, having given the negative slogan, and made the dedication, did not also give the positive conclusion, "British Rule with British bayonets". Yes, it is very interesting. No. I haven't read the book.

"Modern Civilisation
Its maladies and some remedies"
head lines.

The author wouldn't accept my suggestion which is Prussic Acid or alternatively surgical amputation preceded by a double dose of chloroform.

Latest Cotton News.

New York Futures 5 pts. Up

(FROM OUR COTTON COMMISSIONER)

NEW YORK

New York, Dec. 26.

The New York Futures Market was rather narrow to-day with a small turn over. The trading was mostly confined to jobbers owing to holidays and the market exhibited somewhat steadier undertone. The market opened at a rise of 3 points with January 20.20. A further improvement of 5 points carried prices to 20.25, but a portion of it was lost in the later trading and the market closed at a net rise of 5 points with January 20.22.

The action of New York market since the beginning of the present month has shown that traders have become less confident in their views regarding the future course of prices, and many recent buyers have apparently considered it advisable to reduce their commitments and to await new developments. The result has been to place the market in a well liquidated position.

Reactionary sentiment has been particularly in evidence among professional operators who are inclined to believe that most of the bullish factors have been discounted and that new bullish incentives will be necessary if advances from present levels are to be maintained.

It is our belief that the underlying forces of supply and demand have been held temporarily in obeyance, owing to the working of certain technical factors. In the long run, however, we think the supply of cotton smaller than trade requirements will exert its logical influence. Much depends on the outlook for the new crop, but we do not regard developments thus far as potentially disturbing to prices. It is true that the report of the U.S. Department of Agriculture on weevil survival and probable hibernation will indicate the possibility of infestion somewhat heavier than last year as the winter over the cotton-belt was not usually severe.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

NEW YORK.

JANUARY.

Dec. 26.

Previous Closing Rate 20.17
To-day's Opening Rate 20.20
Difference ..... plus .03
To-day's Closing Rate 20.23
Difference ..... plus .06

Broach Expectation —— 361. 0 0

LIVERPOOL.

Dec. 26.

The Liverpool market is closed to-day.

ANNA PAVLOVA AT THE EXCELSIOR

—:o:—

BRILLIANT NEW DANCES

A crowded and thoroughly appreciative house welcomed the change of programme in the varied repertoir of the world famous Anna Pavlova, on Wednesday night. The very large company of talented artistes she has brought out to the East enables this unique interpreter of the dance to give to her composition of themes from Hindu mythology an alluring charm which is not easily describable. The harmony of pose and the peculiar quality of rhythmic movements are a joy to behold. It is superfluous to mention the high technique displayed in the performance but one must be permitted to pay one's tribute of praise to the "divine" Pavlova for the magnificence of her success in inspiring her company of co-workers with her own delicate sense of poise and rhythmic grace.

London.—The Archbishop of Canterbury spent a good night. Inflammation continues to diminish, and there is now little pain.—Reuter.

ALL-INDIA SHIA CONFERENCE

SUKKUR, Dec. 26.

The 21st Session of the All-India Shia Conference will be held here on the 27th, 28th and 29th instants under the Presidency of the Nawab of Banganapalle.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1928.

TOWARDS A SETTLEMENT

—:o:—

The National Convention did not hold an open session on Tuesday as the delegates were busy in the Subjects Committee discussing the several amendments to the revised Constitution, submitted by various bodies participating in the Convention. Popular interest accordingly shifted to the Congress and the Muslim Conferences, where the special controversies about Independence and the rights of Muslims were carried on more intensively than at the Convention. To any dispassionate Indian, more interested in the immediate freedom of India than in the future foreign policy of the country, any controversy about the need of severance of British connection must seem premature, if not futile. Never-the-less many such Indians have to put up with the controversy with hope and patience so long as personalities, piques and party prestige continue to dominate our politics. This, however, must be said in fairness to Congressmen, that in the Congress there will not be and cannot be any real split over the 'goal' issue. The reason is not far to seek. A good section of the Congress—we shall not speculate about its precise strength—definitely accepts the Nehru Report in toto and will, under the lead of Pandit Motilal Nehru, co-operate wholeheartedly with the National Convention with or without the aid of Congress organisations. The other, and perhaps more militant section, has no real intention to torpedo the Report. But its leaders are unduly touchy about their creed of Independence and feel that anything like acceptance of the Nehru Report with any reservation would amount to lowering their ideal. But they have not the heart to repudiate the Report. And they have long been in search for a happy formula which would give the Report its due without compromising their ideal. At the Delhi meeting of the All-India Congress Committee they hit upon one, emphasising the goal of Independence on the one hand and regarding the Report as "a great step" towards the goal. Even the most ardent champion of immediate Independence has not the least intention of repudiating this resolution. The worst, therefore, that can happen to the Report in the Congress is that the Delhi formula, cumbrous as it is, would be endorsed by the open session. But that will not mean a split.

The precise question now at issue is whether the Delhi formula cannot be so improved as to give the Report something more than a grudging and half-hearted support without compromising the Congress goal of Independence. The relevant portion of the Delhi resolution is as follows: "This meeting of the A.I.C.C. adheres to the decision of the Madras Congress declaring complete Independence to be the goal of the Indian people and is of opinion that there can be no true freedom till the British connection is severed. This Committee,..... without prejudice to the resolution of the Congress relating to complete Independence, is of opinion that the recommendations of the Nehru Committee are a great step towards political advance, and without committing itself to every detail generally approves of them." Critically examined, the resolution, whatever may be its general spirit or tenour, reveals at least two serious defects. First, the resolution merely expresses an opinion about the Report as being a great step towards political advance, just as one may express an opinion about the Chinese or the Turkish Constitution; but the resolution does not accept the whole Report even as a step and even with reservation. Secondly, the Committee only "generally" approves of the Report "without committing itself to every detail." It is not at all clear how much of the Report the Committee accepts or rejects. Such a vague approval might have been sufficient a month or two ago before the Convention put its seal on the Constitution. But now something more definite, one way or the other, is absolutely necessary. That is why leaders like Mahatma Gandhi are engaged in the task of finding alternative formulas. One alternative formula, in the drafting of which Gandhiji is said to have taken a leading part, re-affirms the Congress goal of Independence and "welcomes the scheme of Government recommended by the All-Parties' Committee Report on the basis of the largest measure of common agreement attainable at present between the various groups and the parties in the country and considers its acceptance by the Congress to be essential for removing to the largest extent possible the communal differences which have hampered the advance of the country to her goal." The resolution proceeds to say: "The Congress is, therefore, prepared to accept Dominion form of Government as a great step in the political advancement of the country." This is a most felicitously worded formula and differs from the Delhi one as broad daylight differs from twilight. And withal it does not, in the least, compromise the goal of Independence. Mahatmaji is also understood to have drafted another formula accepting the Convention resolution regarding Dominion Status subject to the proviso that "if the British Parliament fails to accept the agreed Constitution by the end of 1930, the Congress should declare Independence as the basis of any future Constitution." This formula may well be fitted into the other new one and the whole may well be trusted to cut the Gordian-knot.

The goal controversy is nothing before the more acute one about the claims of Muslims. But thanks to the bold and patriotic stand taken consistently by the Raja of Mahmudabad, Sir Ali Imam, Dr. Ansari, and several other Muslim leaders; even this controversy has now been considerably narrowed down, so far at any rate as the Muslim Leaguers and Muslim Nationalists in general are concerned. And if the League, the Congress and the Convention effect a definite compact settlement, not only with regard to the question of Muslim representation but also the questions of Dominion Status and the extent of Federalism in the Commonwealth, the reactionary Muslim section cannot hold out long against the organised opinion of Nationalist India. This, by the way, is the most important reason why the Congress should be the foremost in supporting the Convention. The presidential address of the Raja of Mahmudabad at the League session is eminently calculated to bring about such a settlement. Though brief, it breathes in every word of it the purest and loftiest nationalism. He even refuses to talk of "communal interests" because he cannot believe that "there is any real and genuine interest of any community, be it a minority or a majority, that is not a national interest." While it is incumbent upon the nation, as a whole, to safeguard the genuine interests of a component part of it and, therefore, the interests of the whole nation, it is equally incumbent on a minority, says the Maharaja, "not to formulate terms that are unreasonable, trenched behind a communalism which is short-sighted enough to block the reform in which it will itself be a participant. He did not suggest any specific terms to be formulated by the League, but wisely asked the League to send its "plenipotentiaries with powers to conclude terms with the Convention." He concluded with a most passionate appeal to the plenipotentiaries to "go forth not in a spirit of stiff-necked bargaining but in a spirit of compromise and comradeship" and "to come to an agreement and thus uphold the honour of Islam and India." So eloquent an appeal cannot fail to evoke the spirit of comradeship not only among the delegates of the League but also among all the representatives of the country assembled at the Convention. And that spirit of comradeship cannot fail to adjust the extremely small differences between the claims of the League as formulated at the informal meetings of its leaders and the revised recommendations of the Nehru Committee.

DUTY OF ZEMINDARS.

—:o:—

We have already said that we have no objection to the clause which the Convention passed the other day guaranteeing titles to private and personal property "lawfully acquired". We consider it to be a fair acknowledgment of what under a non-Socialistic regime is a right. But we would invite the Zemindars in whose behalf principally the clause was passed to seriously consider the moral necessity of responding to this gesture of the nation. So far, the record of the Zemindars as a body has been very far from proud, at least in matters relating to the true welfare of their country and its people. They have consistently acted as Government's pawns in the past. They are doing so even now as is proved by the support that the Zemindar class is giving the Simon Commission. Rightly encouraged by their subservient and anti-national past, the foreign "friends" of India have not only sought to draw them away from everything that is even remotely national but have also presumed to think for the Zemindars on national questions. Only the other day "Forward" published a long letter from Sir Laurie Hammond to the Maharaja of Darbhanga full of innuendos against Indian politicians and instructions to the Zemindars regarding the procedure to be adopted for guarding against what his Excellency of Assam is pleased to call "predatory legislation." The public has not yet forgotten the course of lectures that Sir Malcolm Hailey delivered to the grateful Zemindars and Taluqdars of U. P. Now, thanks to the indiscretion of that Imperialist Weekly of London, the "Near East and India", we learn the very significant news that the idea of the notorious Country League was mooted in London as late as last year. It would be interesting to know who initiated the idea and whether the Country League's Memorandum to the Simon Commission was also drawn up in London. These instances prove that the Zemindar is being mobilised to fight against his own countrymen in favour of foreign domination, of course, in the name of imaginary rights which no Englishman—not even a member of the I.C.S.—dare stand up for in England. It is time for the Zemindar to revise his attitude, both towards his present friends as also towards his own fellow Indians. He ought to realise that the sympathy of his so-called friends is unreal and very fleeting, because they themselves are so. He must now see that past methods will not do. The Convention has given him an opportunity to change his set of principles. By giving him his just right, India is entitled to expect that he will fulfil his real obligations also. He owes it to his country, if he expects anything from it, to take his proper share in the struggle for the country's freedom and not to act against the interests of the country. This is his duty as an Indian. If his rights as a Zemindar have been guaranteed it is his moral duty to guarantee the rights of the tenants. The days of forced labour and irregular exactions in the name of customs are now gone. They cannot be brought back even by officious Governors. As Sir Abdur Rahim said "there is no legal, no just foundation for the claim of the landlords for "salami" on ryots. The landlords are entitled only to receive the rent." The Convention extended the hand of friendship to the Zemindars; it is for them now to take it or reject it.

MODERN EUROPEAN DIPLOMACY

IMPORTANT ROLE OF GERMANY

(By J. J. Vakil)

Germany holds a very important position to-day, in the diplomacy of England or France, the two great Imperialistic nations of Europe, and hence in European diplomacy, generally. How, we may well ask, has she achieved this importance? How has Germany, with her arms filched away, her territories clipped, her trade and productive power seriously handicapped and burdened by a war-debt under which any other nation would have sunk irrevocably; how has Germany gained for herself an important position in the diplomatic circles of Europe?

STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE.

The answer is to be found in the need that England has of her to-day. Germany stands to-day with Russia, and it is vital for England's interests that she should be on her side in the event of war with Russian—all the more so becaue England has failed to detach Afghanistan from Russia. The strategic importance of Germany in the West, in the event of an Anglo-Russian war is paralleled by Afghanistan in the East. A proof of the deadly seriousness of Anglo-Russian antagonism is to be had in the importance which all the first-class states of Europe attached to the occasion of the visit of King Amanullah, the ruler of an oriental country which England had till recently treated with scant courtesy, indeed bullied with impunity. Moreover, every tourist who gives us an account of Russia tells us that Russians believe firmly that England is preparing, as fast as she knows how, to attack Russia. We have read this statement so often, in the serenity of an apperently clear sky, that we are tempted to dismiss it as an apprehension without foundation, but natural to the strained nerves of the people of a Socialistic Republic ringed round by so many hostile states. The diplomatic visits of Birkenhead, and Reading to Germany have brought this apprehension well within the range of probability.

CONTINENTAL POLICY OF ENGLAND.

The Treaty of Versailles having crippled the entente powers effectively, and divided Europe, permanently as the Allies piously hope, into the Conquerors and Conquered, England and France are strongly interested in maintaining the status quo, except for the fact thot Russia is lifting her head too high for their liking. So identical are their interests in the main, that England has, since the peace, consistently supported French hegemony on the Continent. She has acknowledged the fact that France has more at stake in Europe being a continental country, unlike herself. And therefore she lets France dictate their joint European policy, on the understanding that she must not interfere in the formulation and must help in the execution of England's Imperial programme. This proviso, of course, opens the door to differences which sometimes threaten to become serious but are tided over, partly by the wider identity of interest, by French vehemence which often becomes implacable, and last but not least by the overwhelming aerial superiority of France. But whereas the French aerial fleet is about five times the strength of England's which lends power to the French arguments, France cannot rest content with the severity of any measure directer to cripple Germany's political and economic recovery beyond the degree necessary for the payment of reparations toher ; England concern is to crush Russia, the bold bad country of the Bolsheviks.

ENGLAND'S HATRED OF RUSSIA.

For Russia by her encouragement to China, Persia, Afghanistan and Turkey, by her recognition of these as equals of European Nations, and by her amazingly efficient propaganda subversive of Imperialism throughout the East from Constantinople to Peking, has incurred England's relentless and implacable hatred. More, it was through Russian influence, working on her Post-war condition, that Imperial England was brought nearer to the brink of Revolution than ever before in her history as a nation owning dependencies. Even to-day, in her political life, after Labour's swing to the right consequent upon the failure of the general strike, left-wing elements are trying to re-assert themselves under Cook and Maxton. All these facts add fuel to the fire of her wrath.

RUSSIA'S IMPORTANCE TO GERMANY.

Now Germany's economic and political growth is bound up with Russia and she is no longer afraid of Bolshevism. "In Germany" says a German writer in the "Berliner Tageblatt," we need no longer fear a Bolshevist revolution, unless one should be shoved down our throats with bayonets, and only English policy is strong enough to cause that." That it will not be an easy matter to detach Germany from Russia is evidenced by the following passage from the just-quoted writer, in the "Berliner Tageblatt" (Liberal Daily), who while deploring the Russian "monomania of communism" which he considers responsible for Russian "ailing economic life", observes: "True, we have not yet gained any very important advantages from the Soviet Regime in Russia..." Nevertheless, our political independence, which includes our economic existence, depends ultimately on Russia, and on Russia alone." Strong words, as coming from a liberal daily of eminent 'respectability.'

GERMANY'S INTERESTS

It must not be forgotten that Germany is, after all, the country of Karl Marx. During the rule of the Hohenzollerns, socialistic tendencies were kept in strict control, but when that check was removed, and militarism and Empire had lost their doctored charms she turned to the first socialist republic to satisfy the hunger of her disillusioned heart. Germanyhas a common interest with Russia in upsetting the Versailles agreement for which she may be said to live. Under this treay she lost Upper Silesia on the East and Alsace-Lorraine on the West. Poland got a 'corridor' running right through East Prussia to the Port of Danzig. Russia also has been deprived of territory in this region—Latvia, Luthuania, Esthonia, Finland. Apart, however, from the Treaty of Versallies and the strong socialistis elements in her political life (increased in this year's elections), another factor, the Dawes' plan has served further to throw Germany into the arms of Russia.

DAWE'S PLAN.

After the many demands for reparation put forth by allied statesman in their vinnictive green and intoxication of conquest had exhausted themselves because of the sheer physical impossibility of their realisation, the Dawes plan conceived in America was accepted by all the parties concerned, as a way out of the difficulty of appeasing French craving for revenge and her hysterical fears of a re-habilitated Germany. England, by this time, had seen the wisdom of ceasing to put forth extravagant demands for the very good reason that Germany could only be made to pay from the surplus of her exports over her imports. But German exports clashed directly with British exports, and the more Germany was allowed to flood the market with cheap goods, the worse would it be for British export trade. Under the Dawes' scheme, Germany was permitted to trade with Russia so that she may pay what she got out of her exports to Russia to the European nations who would in their turn would liquidate their debts to America, with the money thus obtained. This plan, so beautifully conceived, does not exactly work, because in order to pay the annual amount fixed for her, Germany has to borrow from other countries, chiefly America. Besides, the annuity already too heavy for Germany rose suddenly on the 1st September last from £87,500,000 to £125,000,000, although at about this date Germany had a surplus not of exports but of imports, to the tune of £60,000,000!

BUSY AGAINST RUSSIA.

If England could have her way she would substantially reduce the indemnity, but France is adamant. Ever since the French entry into the Ruhr she has kept herself in the background and given France a free hand. She stood by passively during the days when the mark fell hopelessly and Bavaria threatened to secede from the Reich. Her activities lay elsewhere. She was busy in forming a hostile ring round Russia after the failure of the economic boycott and the various military expeditions against the Soviet Republic, sponsored by her and France, had proved abortive. Poland and the little States on the south-western frontiers of Russia were ready tools; Roumania, which was enriched with Bessarabia at Russia's expense, did not need much persuasion; in Italy, the 'Socialist', Mussolini, was found obliging enough to manoeuvre for an anti-Soviet bloc in the Balkans. The rapprochement with Italy however is fraught with danger to Anglo-French amity, because Italy and France are bitter rivals for the hegemony of the Balkans.

This scheme against Russia is evidently incomplete without the active support of Germany, or at least an assurance of beneficent neutrality. Lord Birkenhead, it is alleged, assured Germany that she will get back the Polish 'corridor' as the price of her alliance with England against Russia.

A FALSE HOPE.

With characteristic stupidity French support is sought against Russia by an understanding that she can pursue whatever policy she likes in the Rhineland even after 1935—in which year France is to remove her troops according to the understanding prevailing at present. Poland is offered Lithuania for her part in the alliance. It is only the bankruptcy of present-day British diplomacy which makes English statesman hope that Germany will jump at such a poor bait. And what about America? Will she encourage Germany to go against Russia?, Germany owes America a large sum and she can only pay it back by trading with Russia. America herself occupies the second place in Russian foreign trade, and in spite of official non-recognition which is only a specimen of American hypocrisy, she is anxious to trade with Russia. She has an urgent need for a market for her over-production and for a country in which to invest her surplus capital. Russia has an equally great need for imports, especially of machinery, and for foreign capital in order to make herself an industrial country. Can Germany and America afford to see England rid herself of a powerful enemy by crushing Russia which is a willing and expanding market for their exports? Hardly.

Notes of the Day.

Cherished Memories.

The Shraddhanand Day is rightly being celebrated in various parts of India. Swami Shraddhanand was a great patriot and a great social and religious reformer. It is, therefore, the bounden duty of India to keep alive the memory of this hero for ever. The Bombay meeting on Sunday last did well to celebrate jointly the death anniversaries of the Swami and Hakim Ajmal Khan. Both these leaders made Hindu-Muslim unity an essential part of their political and religious creed, though sometimes they worked or seemed to work in different ways. Naturally, as Mr. P. R. Lele, who knew the Swami intimately, pointed out at the meeting, the two were like brothers to each other. Mr. Lele pointed out an occasion when Hakimji was the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha when Swamiji was not even a member of the Mahasabha. And the latter's whole-hearted support to the Khilafat cause in the days of Non-Co-operation is too well-known to need reiteration. Those who cherish the memory of these patriots can do no better than follow in their footsteps and make Hindu-Muslim unity an essential part of their religion.

Arrests in Turkey.

In the absence of any details about the plot against Mustafa Kemal's life it is difficult to judge its nature. That Mustafa Kemal has enemies in Turkey is undoubted. Constantinople is full of Armenians and Greeks, some of whom would not be above initiating and financing a conspiracy against him, if not actually working it themselves. There are also many Turks who are opposed to him mainly, if not entirely, because of Mustafa Kemal's crusade against traditions and his vigorous methods. But even his enemies, among the Turks, have never failed to acknowledge publicly not only his past services but also his present value to the country which he saved from ruin. The twin fact that the arrested persons come from the poorer classes and the arrests at Constantinople are not connected with those at Brousa lends itself to the probability of inevitable economic dissatisfaction being at the bottom of it. Be that as it may, we are glad that Mustafa Kemal's life is safe. He is too valuable, both as the leader of Turkey and an example to other Eastern countries to be lost.

Anglo-India Objects.

If any negative reason were required to prove that the one material need of India to-day is political unity among all sections, that reason is that Anglo-India does not want it. It is trying its frantic best to suggest, and also create, if it can, divisions. In its desire to separate the Mussalmans from the Hindus it refused to be shocked at what would otherwise have been an inexcusable impropriety, namely, the sight of the Ali Brothers, the uncompromising believers in Independence, sharing a bed with the Aga Khan and Sir Mahomed Shafi, equally uncompromising believers in dependence, not on Dominion Status but on a pre-Dominion one. Anglo-India, in fact, positively and unblushingly connives at this union of incompatibles, because it will help in a still more unnatural union of Muslims and the Government or the Simon Commission, with what specific advantages to Muslims we have never been told.

The Suggested "Compromise"

But Anglo-India is not yet satisfied. One sympathetic old thing is now in tears over the misfortunes of the Liberals. Although the Convention has already passed Dominion Status as the basis of the Constitution—a concession to the Liberals; although the Liberals had a large share in drawing up the Nehru Constitution; yet they have "placed themselves in a false position" by "allying themselves with irreconcilable extremists." The fault of the Liberals lies in "not assisting that progressive realisation on the lines of the Reforms which they accepted and worked"—and which they found worthless. So the crux of the problem is "progressive realisation." Anglo-India does not want Liberal alliance with "irreconcilable extremists" for freedom but with irreconcilable exploiters for continued slavery. It therefore advocates a divorce between the Congress and the Liberal Party which it considers both easy and necessary, when there is available a possible co-respondent in the Simon Commission. What a promotion for Sir John, the ex-leader of the British Bar!

MAHATMA RESPONDS TO NATION'S CALL.

PASSIONATE PLEA FOR NEHRU REPORT

—:o:—

'It is Merely the Commencement of the End"

LAST GESTURE OF PEACE TO ENGLAND

If Dominion Status is Denied by 1930... ?

CALCUTTA (Congress Camp), Dec. 26.

The postponed meeting of the All-India Congress Committee started this afternoon under the presidency of Dr. Ansari. Among the prominent leaders present were Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Malaviya, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Dr. Besant. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru was present in the distinguished visitors' blocks. Mr. Bradley who has come to India to study Labour conditions and Mr. Rayan, fraternal delegate of the Pan-Pacific Labour Secretariat were also present on the dais.

Before opening the proceedings Dr. Ansari explained the postponement of proceedings yesterday. He said they had not been sitting idle but had been trying to come to an agreement between the two wings of the Congress.

CENSURE ON BENGAL SWARAJISTS

After the routine work Mr. Bishwanath Das moved a censure motion on the members of the Bengal Swaraj Party for their action in voting in favour of the Bengal Tenancy Amendment Bill. He charged the Bengal Council Party for sins of omission and commission. They had committed themselves in legalising pre-emption which had not been heard of before and they had committed in legalising 'selami'. They had omitted to provide any safeguards for the tenants.

Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamayya raised a point of order that in doing what the Bengal Council Party had done, they had not acted in contravention of any of the sanctions given to them by the Congress and, therefore, the resolution was not justified.

The President held that there was nothing in the Congress mandate asking members of the Swaraj Party in the Councils to a certain attitude on certain matters, but allowed the discussion on the motion to proceed.

Mr. Nimbkar pointed out that the Gauhati resolution enjoined on the Swarajists to look after the interests of the tenants and to introduce and support motions aiming at bringing about the fixity of tenure.

SEN GUPTA'S EXPLANATION.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta in asking the House to reject the motion said that with due respect he must say that the mover and the seconder of the resolution did not know what the measure was with regard to which the Bengal Council Party was being criticised. The meagre facts placed before them could not prove that they had gone wrong. They had taken part in the debate on that Bill after taking the permission of the Working Committee. The first idea was that no settlement of a great question between landholders and tenants be attempted at the present, but since the Government had introduced that measure, the Swaraj Party had no alternative but to go in and try to prevent Government from putting one party against the other. The Swaraj Party had tried to obtain a fair compromise between the rights of tenants and the landlords. Before criticising he wanted them to consider what the Council Party had succeeded in getting for the tenants. The right of putting up a permanent struggle was never acceded to them, but by this legislation they had got it. Then there was no clear mandate of the Congress on the subject as to what the Council Party should do. In this particular circumstances the only guide they had was the principle laid down in the Election manifesto of the late Mr. C. R. Das, namely, that the Swaraj Party should try to obtain a fair adjustment of the rights as between landlords and tenants and this was exactly what the Bengal Party had done. The presence of the Swaraj Party in the Council had also resulted in getting the right of transfer for tenants. Further they had fixed the amount of 'selami' which formerly used to be very large. He begged the House, therefore, to reject this motion promising that if at any future time the question was brought up, he would be prepared to answer the charge.

The Hon'ble Ramdas Pantulu was not satisfied with the reply of Mr. Sen Gupta and characterised it as disappointing. He held that neither in letter or in spirit had the Bengal Party carried out the behests of the Gauhati resolution.

An amendment was moved for referring the question to the Working Committee for report. Several speakers took part in the debate.

Mr. Bishwanath replying to the debate said he was not a Communist but he found that Bengal Congressmen had brought down the Congress flag by supporting the measure against the definite instructions of the Congress regarding their attitude on such legislation. He ended:

"I will ask Babu Subhash Bose than whom there is no greater democrat whether he is satisfied about the Party's attitude."

Babu Subash Bose replied:

"I am perfectly satisfied."

Thereupon Mr Bishwanath abruptly ended and said he must then accept the verdict of Babu Subash and withdraw his resolution. But there was opposition to this withdrawal with the result that by only 109 votes against 96 it was defeated. A member challenged a division but Dr. Ansari assured him that he had satisfied himself that voting by counting of hands was correct.

TRIBUTE TO MR. IYENGAR.

—:o:—

Dr. Ansari in handing over charge to Pandit Motilal Nehru said that his predecessor Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar had done a great deal of work in the country bringing the two communities together and in fact it was Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar's pioneer work which was of considerable help to him during his tenure of office. According to the Madras Congress resolution the All Parties Conference was summoned with the result that the Nehru Report was produced. This report was a land mark in the real advance of the country and had been before the country and before the members of the All India Congress Committee Since the report was published a great deal of work had been done and to-day the situation whether it was as regards the Hindu-Muslem question or unity of the various political parties was quite different from what it was for years past. But he regretted that the Convention which they had called and which had done so much good work was now facing a shipwreck. It depends entirely on your patience and statemanship and on your farsighted ness, whether you allow the convention to achieve its ends or whether you wreck it. I beg of you to think wisely before you decide one way or the other. I have been striving hard to bring about unity not olny between Hindus and Mussalmans, but also believing in the goal of complete independence, I have tried my level best to bring the two sections together. To-day you will have to face that question in the very beginning. But I may tell you that that is the heart of the whole constitution. If you stab the heart, the whole organisation will be dead. Therefore think very carefully before you dicide how you are going to act. (Hear Hear).

PANDIT MOTILAL TAKES CHARGE

Pandit Motilal Nehru was applauded when he took charge. He said:

A heavy responsibility has been handed to me by the retiring President. It is not usual. I suppose, for the Presidents-elect as is usual for Viceroys when they come to this country, to announce their policies and to say what they will do, whether they will deserve it and what they will deserve of the country. As Doctor Ansari has pointed out, you will be faced at the very commendement of the proceedings with the question of most vital importance to the whole country. My services will depend upon how you tackle that question. If I have to be of as much assistance to you as I possibly can in working the resolution which will soon be placed before you, then all I can say is that it will depend upon your oath and upon the lines that you chose to adopt. I am unable at the present moment to say more but I hope you will make it possible, if not easy, for me to bear the burden handed to me by Dr. Ansari."

POLICE OUTRAGE CONDEMNED

Pandit Motilal moved the resolution which was passed all standing mourning the death of the three Congress ex-Presidents, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Lord Sinha and Lala Lajpat Rai and three Congressmen, Maganlal Gandhi, Gopal Krishna Iyer, and Anand Prasad Singh and authorising the President to send to the family of the deceased their condolences.

Pandit Motilal next moved the resolution which, he said, would raise no controversy. It ran:

"This Congress condemns the attack by the police on Lala Lajpat Rai and other leaders at the Lahore Railway station while leading the boycott procession on the arrival of the Simon Commission as deliberate and unprovoked and believes that the death of Lala Lajpat Rai was accelerated by the injury he received at the hands of the police."

The resolution was passed without discussion.

The Non-Brahmin members sent up a chit suggesting a condolence resolution over the death of the Raja of Panagal. Pandit Motilal pointed out that it was not the custom in the Congress to express condolence of the deaths of those who were not connected with the Congress. In any way, for instance, there was the death of another non-Congressman, S. R. Das.

The mover of the proposal wished to explain, but cries of "sit down", "sit down" made him resume his seat.

Pandit Motilal announced that Mahatma Gandhi would move the main resolution and the Mahatma rose amidst deafening cheers and took his seat on a chair as is customary with him.

Speaking in Hindi he said he had not

MAHATMA GANDHI.

Who pleads passionately for Nehru Report.

of the constitutional status of India runs as follows:—

"This Congress having considered the Constitution recommended by the All-Parties' Committee Report welcomes it as a great contribution towards the solution of India's political and communal problems and congratulates the Committee on the virtual unanimity of its recommendations and, while adhering to the resolution relating to complete Independence passed at the Madras Congress, adopts the Constitution drawn up by the Committee as a great step in political advance, especially as it represents the largest measure of agreement attained among important parties in the country.

Provided however that the Congress shall not be bound by the Constitution if it is not accepted on or before 31st December 1930,

And provided further that in the event of the non-acceptance by the British Parliament of the Constitution by that date, the Congress will revive non-violent Non-Co-operation by advising the country to refuse taxation and every other aid to Government.

The President is hereby authorised to send the text of this resolution together with a copy of the said Report to His Excellency the Viceroy for such action as he may be pleased to take.

Nothing in this resolution shall interfere with the propaganda for familiarising the people with the goal of Independence in so far as it does not conflict with the prosecution of the campaign for the adoption of the said Report."

THE PROGRAMME

The following is the second clause of the resolution:—

Meanwhile the Congress shall engage in the following activities:—

In the Legislatures and outside every attempt will be made to bring about total prohibition of intoxicating drugs and drinks. Picketing of liquor and drug shops shall be organised wherever desirable and possible.

Inside and outside the Legislatures methods suited to the respective environments shall be immediately adopted to bring about the boycott of foreign cloth by advocating and stimulating the production and adoption of hand-spun and hand-woven Khaddar.

Specific grievances wherever discovered, and where people are ready, shall be sought to be redressed by non-violent action as was done recently at Bardoli.

Members of the Legislatures returned on the Congress ticket shall devote the bulk of their time to constructive work settled from time to time by the Congress Committee.

Congress organisation shall be perfected by enlisting members and enforcing stricter discipline.

Measures shall be taken to remove the disabilities of women and they will be invited and enccuraged to take their due share in the National Upbuilding.

It will be the duty of all Congressmen being Hindus to do all they can to remove 'untouchability' and help the so-called 'Untouchables' in every possible way in their attempt to remove their disabilities and better their condition.

Volunteers shall be enlisted to take up village reconstruction in addition to what is being done through the spinning wheel and khaddar.

Such other work as may be deemed advisable in order to advance nation-building in all its departments and in order to enable the Congress to secure the co-operation in the national effort of people engaged in different pursuits.

In order to finance the activities mentioned in the foregoing programme every Congressman with a monthly income of Rs. 100 and over shall contribute five per cent. of his monthly income provided that in special cases exemption may be granted at the discretion of the Working Committee."

MAHATMA GANDHI'S SPEECH

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Mahatma Gandhi in moving the resolution said:—

"It is an open secret that we have in our own camp sharp differences of opinion as to the lead that Congressmen should receive in a connection with the epoch-making report. I call it the epoch-making report of the All-Parties' Committee. You have the Delhi resolution and the first thing that will strike any body would be why not affirm or re-affirm the Delhi resolution dealing with this question. If it could have been done consistently with the national interest there would have been no need for my troubling you; but I must take you into confidence and tell you that the President himself felt that the Delhi resolution required revision and some of us who put our heads together came to the conclusion that the Delhi resolution was a self-contradictory resolution and so we cast about in order to find

(Continued on next page.)

League's Delegates to Convention

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CALCUTTA (Congress Camp), Dec. 26.

The Subjects Committee of the All-India Muslim League held its sitting this afternoon and after three hours' deliberations elected twenty delegates to take part in the deliberations of the All-Parties Convention. The debate was initiated by the resolution moved by Mr. Chagla:

"That the following gentlemen be appointed delegates to represent the League at, and take part in, the deliberations of the Convention called by the Indian National Congress, that these delegates will take into careful consideration and attach due weight to the views of communal question expressed in the Subjects Committee and open session of the League and will endeavour to bring about an adjustment of the various outstanding question between the Hindus and Muslims out of the Nehru Report. These delegates will report the results of their labours to the League by the twenty-eighth or twenty-ninth for the League to take its decision thereon."

Seth Abdulla Haroon of Karachi moved an amendment that the Nehru Report be referred to a Committee of the League that after considering this Report the League should take part in the Convention proceedings.

Qazi Fezlul Haq moved an amendment that the Nehru Report be circulated among Municipalities and District Boards for eliciting Mohamedan opinion.

A heated discussion followed on the three rival propositions and those who took part in the debate included Mr. Jinnah, Seth Yakub Hassan, Malik Barkat Ali and Maulana Zafarali. They pointed out that the resolution of Seth Abdulla Haroon and Qazi Fazlul Haq were of a dilatory character and that their effect would be to the deprive League of the present opportunity of participating in the All-India Convention. Both amendments were defeated and Mr. Chagla's resolution was carried and the following twenty were selected delegates to the Convention: Maharaja of Mahmudabad, Mr. Jinnah, Dr. Kitchlew, Mr. Chagla, Malik Barkat Ali, Mr. Abdul Hamid, Mr. Majibur Rahman, Dr. Mahmud, Mr. Hasamuddin, Maulvi Akram Khan, Maulana Zafarali, Seth Yakum Hassain, Ghazi Abdur Rahman, Mr. Brelvi, Mr. Sherwani, Mr. Khaliq Nawab Liaq Liaqat Ali Khan, Mr. Mazharali, The Hon'ble Shah Zubai and Maulvi Abdul Karim.

The League holds its meeting to-morrow noon to approve this resolution of the Subjects Committee.—A. P. Special.

AFGHAN REBELS ROUTED

Khoogani Tribes Surrender

The Afghan Consul in Bombay sends the following for publication:—

"The rebels have been completely driven off from the vicinity of Jalalabad. The Mohmand tribes rendered their possible services to the Government. The Khoogianis have also surrendered. The Northern thieves have been completely dispersed from the vicinity of Bage-Bala. The situation is now quite satisfactory and the whole troubles are pacifying."

20 FAMILIES CONVEYED TO PESHAWAR BY PLANE

PESHAWAR, Dec. 25.

Yesterday the Royal Air Force journeyed to Kabul to bring twenty families who were safely landed in Peshawar at 2 p.m. These included the nieces of the French Minister M. Feit and the relatives of the French and German Professors and engineers. It expects that the Queen and ladies of the Afghan Royal family are safe in Kandahar which is far away from the disturbed areas. The King, of course, is in Kabul.—A.P.

GHULAM NABI KHAN ON AFGHAN SITUATION

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 25.

Moscow.—Ghulam Nabi Khan, new Afghan Ambassador, in an interview, stated that the latest reports received at the Embassy, justified the confident statement that the "reactionary movement" would be suppressed in a few days and the Afghan Government would continue with redoubled energy to carry out the Reforms which would convert Afghanistan into a civilised State.—Reuter.

REBELS REPULSED

—:o:—

BACHU-I-SAQAO CAPTURED?

NEW DELHI, Dec. 26.

The latest advices from Kabul show that the rebels have been driven away from the vicinity of the British Legation area which is no longer under fire. There are several reports to hand to the effect that Bachu-i-Saqao has been wounded or captured but no confirmation is available here. There were also other brigands who joined the rebels to give the Afghan Government trouble and for participating in the loot.

No further development of importance has taken place except that the Royal Air Force is gradually evacuating the families of the foreign legations including the Turkish who are expected to arrive in Peshawar to-day. Telegraphic communication is now being maintained unimpaired by wireless and landlines and the British Legation has resumed communication with the outside world.

No fresh developments are reported from the Eastern and Southern Provinces and it is evident that the Afghan Government is regaining its authority.

MAJOR DODO IN DELHI.

Major Dodo, British Military Attache at Kabul, has now arrived in Delhi, and has been placed on special duty in the Foreign Office.—A. P.

DOWN WITH CASTE SYSTEM

No Trace of it in Ancient India

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26.

At to-day's sitting of the Social Conference much heat was generated over the question of the removal of Untouchability and giving of freedom for inter-marriage between different communities. After two hours discussion the resolution urging abolition of caste system and the maintenance of inter-marriage were carried.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar presided and among those present were Sir Moropant Joshi, Mr. Rajagopalachariar, Miss Sorabjee, Rev. Herbert Anderson and Hon'ble Ramdas Pantulu.

DOWN WITH CASTES.

Sir P. C. Ray said that if they read the Vedas and Upanishads they would find how the old Rishis partook of food cooked by the lower castes people but yet they were held in great esteem. When such people obtained the highest places in Hindu society he failed to find any trace of caste system in ancient India. He also pointed out that there was inter-marriage of Rajas and wealthy zemindars with the so-called low caste girls. The caste system is the greatest of disintegrating elements in Hindu society. "While we claim Swaraj there is fratricidal war in progress in India. In U. P. and in other parts of India Non-Brahmins are in battle array with Brahmins, in Bengal Namasudras are up in arms against the higher castes. That showed what great hatred they bear towards the Hindu members of the community throughout India." The following is the text of the resolution moved by Sir P. C. Ray: "This conference is of opinion that the present caste system is a great obstacle to the unification which should be expedited (a) by encouraging free inter-dining (b) by promoting inter-caste marriage (c) by removing untouchability and all disabilities arising thereform wherever they exist, that is in the way of using public roads, wells etc., in the matter of entry into public services and public institutions like hostels etc. or in any manner."

STOP KID MARRIAGES.

Mrs. Brijlal Nehru moving her resolution supporting Sarda Bill said from her experience that child marriage was an evil. In India more than 80 per cent of the people practised child marriage and in some places babies in arms were married. She based her experience as a member of the Age of Consent Committee and as a result of her tour in various parts of the country. Figures of child mortality in India were higher than any other country of the world. This was due principally to early marriage. The economic condition of the people of India was growing worse and verse and it was time that the evil should be put a stop to.

Mr. Charuchandra Mitter (Calcutta) opposed the resolution on the ground that this legislation would infringe on their religious liberty. He challenged Mrs. Nehru to prove that there has been ap-

(Continued on next page.)

THE NEW FORMULA

—:o:—

PASSED BY WORKING COMMITTEE

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26.

The resolution adopted by the Congress Working Committee by a majority for submission to the All-India Congress Committee on the question

MAHATMA RESPONDS TO NATION'S CALL

(Continued from previous page.)

a middle path so that, consistently with the national interest and consistently with the desire to accept the Nehru Report, we should frame another resolution and this resolution is the result of that. Even as it is, the resolution is an attempt to satisfy, and if not to satisfy at least to conciliate, both schools of thought that are to-day prevailing in the Congress in connection with this report. That we have two schools of thought about this report is no matter for misfortune, no matter for grief. But it would be grievous if, in trying to satisfy or conciliate both the parties, we adopted a resolution which will fail in its intented purpose. And I suggest to you that the purpose of every Congressman should be to adopt the Nehru Report in the same spirit in which it was received by the whole of India at the time it was published, and let me recall to you the fact that at the time of its publication it was not only enthusiastically received by the nation, but it commended it, extorted the unstinted admiration of the critics, of our opponents and of outsiders who were disinterested spectators."

FIGHT AGAINST DESPAIR.

It is, if you chose to do so, open to you to say "We do not accept this Report". It would be a bad thing to condemn the Report, if we came to such a conclusion hastily. But if after the flush of enthusiasm had died out and after a careful study of the Report we came to the conclusion that the best interests of the nation will be served by accepting that Report, it would be the bounden duty of the Congress, even though a painful duty, not to accept that Report. All I wish to suggest to you is that either we should give it our whole-hearted support or we should not support it at all. This is a document which is not an end in itself; but which is the beginning of the end. It is a document which is designed to bring as many of the important parties, as it is possible, together with a view to concentrate their attention and join their effort for the same common purpose in connection with our political aspirations and our political advance. When the Committee approached its labours you know that the horizon was perfectly dark. I know myself there were tremendous difficulties and that there was a time when there was nothing but despair staring the members in the face. But the President who has retired and the Chairman of the Committee were not men who would easily give way to despair and they fought the forces of despair how successfully we all know. You, the Congress, are the authors of this Convention; and in the same breath you adopted complete National Independence as your goal. You asked the Working Committee to have a Convention of all parties with a view to frame a scheme of Swaraj as I call it a Constitution that would be acceptable to the majority of parties and you had a Committee consisting of the most eminent men in the country known for their services to the country and you imposed on Congressmen the labours of bringing together all these men and getting them to go as near the Congress goal as they could possibly do. This must have been in your minds at the time you thought of the Convention and at the time of asking the Working Committee to call the Convention into being."

Continuing Mahatma Gandhi said:—

"That being so, I suggest that unless there are overwhelming reasons for you not to accept the report, it must be accepted by you. You may not take this report piecemeal and chop it up, for it is an organic whole. You cannot say, I shall have so much of the body and not the other parts." If you attack the central theme of the report you attack the heart itself as Dr. Ansari has put it. And the central theme is what is known as Dominion Status. It would be a grievous blunder to pit Independence against Dominion Status or compare the two and suggest that Dominion Status carries humiliation and that Independence is something that is triumphant. I do not want to go into the controversy just now, but I want to tell you as a businessman wanting to serve the nation and educate the classes and the masses in order to vindicate the honour of the nation, I suggest that if you seek to do all these things then you will think fifty times before you go to the masses and begin to compare the two counsels (Dominion Status and Independence). Do not run to the hasty conclusion that the distinguished authors of this report had the interest of the country less at heart than any of us or most of us. Do not run to the hasty conclusion that they want anything less than complete independence for the country. The word independence is much abused and equally misunderstood. The contents of that word would vary with the strength that the nation can call to its aid from time to time. (Hear, Hear). Independence of Nepal is not the same as the Independence of a Feudatory State. (They flatter themselves with the belief that they are Independent and they are sometimes called semi-independent States). They do adopt the role of independence in their relations with their subjects. That is a specie of independence. Let us not, therefore, make too much of that one word and let us not belittle the other two words (Dominion Status). As a tried worker, as one who knows something of the masses, I desire to warn you against confusing the mind of the nation. For you will simply entrap them and leave them in trap holes. Beware of doing any such things. I suggest the utmost that a man desires. Independence has been given to him by this resolution. The Madras resolution gives you the goal of Congress. It tells you that independence shall be the goal, but it has not declared independence. You are not now working for Independence of the type that the authors of that resolution had in their mind. In one way we are all striving for independence. The Congress creed is the creed of Independence. I challenge anybody to deny that. That is the process of revolution; but some of us consider that we should have the word Independence incorporated in some resolution of the Congress so that we can put it before the Nation. By all means have it. Keep that word. But in considering this resolution I desire to tell you the process of working that very species of Independence is accelerated by it and not retarded. You might have easily slept over your goal you set before yourselves in Madras.

FIRE OF INDEPENDENCE.

But here by this resolution you dare not sleep over your goal. For at the end of two years you will have to work out your Independence and practically you will have to declare Independence. Some of us, and I include myself among them if I survive two years, may have to die in order to give good account of ourselves for the sake of achieving Independence and it may be till it is achieved you will have to see our carcases. I yield to none in my desire to attain the completest Independence. So long as there is any one man who can interfere with my freedom or with the nation's freedom, it is intolerable and I consider that I live in vain. The fire of Independence is burning within me as much as in the more fiery breast of any one in this country. Our ways and methods may differ and it may be that when I am nearing my destiny on this earth you may say: "Oh, for Independence we may wait for fifty years". If it is so you will tell me and point out that I am weakened and you will then not listen to me. But hiss me out of the Congress platform, and I shall consider myself unworthy to serve the nation. I want to dedicate what little strength I may have to the nation and not my weakness. For my weakness I shall answer before my Maker. For my strength, it is all at your disposal. Do not run away with the idea for a single moment that I want to suggest anything less than what the nation should have to-day or what the nation should have to-morrow. Therefore, I suggest that if really you want to work out the resolution of the Madras Congress for Independence you have got the amplest possible scope in this resolution, but with one supreme condition that having called the Convention into being you must be faithful to that report as you will be faithful to your goal. I would ask you to interpret that report in terms of that goal and feel that the authors of that report also love the goal of Independence. View and remember that the Chairman of that Committee which brought out the report is the President of your Congress. I do not want to dissect this resolution at this. But I want you to dismiss, in considering this resolution, all personal factors. I do not want you to become my patron. I want you to treat me as a comrade marching side by side with you and I also want you to outbid me in the march towards the goal. You may say: "Doctors have ordered rest for you. You can take well-deserved rest. We shall run and if you march side by side with us you may have to crawl". I say crawling we have buried in that wretched lane at Amritsar. We shall never crawl. I do not ask you to consider this resolution in any patronising spirit, nor does your President stand in need of any patronage. The report is merely the commencement of the end. There is a lot of work to be done to achieve the purpose behind it. There is much spadework to be done.

DUTY OF MUSLIMS AND HINDUS.

The Muslim League has to do its duty. The Hindu Sabha has to do its duty. So much work has got to be done before we can launch out that report upon the wide ocean. It is necessary to chalk out a resolution which will satisfy all the needs of that report and not merely say, "we accept the report lest anybody should be offended or any diplomat may go on with his diplomacy". Freedom can only be won by bleeding and not by stealing. I want you to accept the report wholeheartedly with a fixed determination to work for it in terms of your goal and not outside the terms of your goal. I do not want to wash down your goal in any way. But I want you to sustain that goal. Consider this report, therefore, in a national and prayerful spirit".

Mr. Harisarbottam Rao seconded the resolution.

SHEAF OF AMENDMENTS.

After the motion had been seconded by Mr. Hari Sarvotamrao, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Kiran Shankar Roy handed in amendments indicating opposition to the resolution. The former was practically the reiteration of the Delhi resolution with few verbal alterations. The noteworthy change being that instead of affirming that "there can be no true freedom till all connection with the British is severed," it stated that "there can be no true freedom till all connection with British Imperialism is severed." Mr. Kiran Shankar Roy's amendment definitely stated that "the British connection should be severed." Then again Pandit Jawaharlal accepted the Nehru Report without prejudice to the Madras Congress resolutin in relation to complete Independence. The other did not accept Dominion Status as the basis of the recommended Constitution.

Doctor Bésant gave an amendment for the deletion of the words referring to complete Independence in the resolution and also for the deletion of the following words:—"Provided, however, that the Congress shall not be bound by the (Nehru) Constitution if it is not accepted on or before the 31st December 1930." More amendments are pouring in.

Meanwhile the Congress Committee stands adjourned till to-morrow morning when the resolution and the amendments would be discussed. Those who are against the resolution are mobilising their forces and an emergent meeting of the Independence League was sitting at the time of wiring. A keen fight is anticipated and it is difficult to forecast as to which side will win. Mahatma Gandhi's advice appears to have been well received. The attitude of Bengal delegates will more or less decide the issue.—A. P. Special.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL'S AMENDMENT

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's amendment runs:

"(1) This Congress adheres to the decision of the Madras Congress declaring Complete Independence to be the goal of the Indian people and is of opinion that there can be no true freedom till all connection with British Imperialism is severed.

"(2) This Congress accepts the recommendations of the Nehru Report as agreed to by the Lucknow All-Parties' Conference for the settlement of all communal differences.

"(3) This Congress congratulates the Nehru Committee for their patriotic labours and, without prejudice to the resolution of the Madras Congress relating to complete Independence, is of opinion that the recommendations of the Nehru Committee are a great stepping stone towards political advance and without committing itself to every detail generally approves of them."

Mr. Kiran Shankar Roy's amendment runs:

"(1) This Congress adheres to the decision of the Madras Congress declaring Complete Independence to be the goal of the Indian people and is of opinion that there can be no true freedom till the connection with the British is severed.

"(2) This Congress accepts the recommendation of Nehru Committee as agreed to by the Lucknow All-Parties' Conference for the settlement of communal differences.

"(3) This Congress congratulates the Nehru Committee on their patriotic labours and, while it does not accept Dominion Status as basis of the recommended Constitution, is of opinion that the other recommendations contained in the Report constitute a great step towards political advance and without committing itself to every detail generally approves of them."—A. P. Special.

SIKH MANIFESTO

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26.

Mr. Harnam Singh, Secretary, Central Sikh League, Amritsar, has issued the following statement:—

"Whereas there has of late been some misunderstanding with regard to the attitude of the Sikhs regarding the Nehru Report it is deemed necessary to place before the delegates of the Convention a brief statement of facts. Before stating the demand of the Sikh community it will be proper to summarise the position of the Sikhs, especially in the Punjab and generally in India. They are admittedly a distinct and important minority in the Punjab and though outside the Punjab they exist in much smaller proportions than in the Punjab Sikh interests and services extend throughout the country.

"A JUST AND FAIR DEMAND."

"It is, therefore, necessary not only in the interests of success of the scheme which the Convention may eventually evolve for the governance of the country but for harmonious development of Mother India that all these aspects are scrupulously kept in view while the Nehru Report recommendations on matters communal are still on the anvil. A word about the existing system seems necessary for proper appreciation of the Sikh view-point.

ERADICATE COMMUNALISM ROOT & BRANCH.

"They are fully aware of the imperative necessity of healthy national growth in the country and are always ready to co-operate with their sister communities for the development of a united nation. To say the least they are prepared to make all the sacrifices in the National Cause provided the virtue of communalism is eradicated root and branch from India's body politic, and communal considerations in any shape or form, direct or indirect, do not prevail in making of the Indian policy.

But it has pained the Sikh community to find that the recommendations of the Nehru Report are all conceived in a spirit of communalism and they, the Sikhs, apprehend that the Report tends to pave the way for another communal war. How the Congress-League Lucknow Compact of 1916 ruthlessly trampled upon the rights of the Sikhs, a matter of history. The Sikhs have again received a rude shock by having had to realise that those alone who talk the loudest and manoeuvres agitation most are listened to however iniquitous their demand may be. That the Report tends to keep alive communalism in various shapes and forms in the country resulting in inequitable divisions of power among the two major communities in India is manifest from following recommendations:—

(1) The creation of "communal" proves and thus dividing the country into Hindu and Muslim India (Vide page 31 of the Nehru Report).

(2) The adumberation of the principle of adult suffrage with a view to ensure that the numbers of electors of the various communities may bear the same ratio to each other as the population figures of those communities (Vide Nehru Report page 137) and making it a part of the communal recommendation quite inseparable from them (Vide Supplementary Nehru Report page 12). That the recommendation of suffrage is based on communal considerations the following excerpt from the Nehru Report (Page 92) will conclusively prove:

"At present the voting ratio between the different communities is not the same as the population ratio. Thus in the Punjab although the Muslims outnumber the Hindu and Sikh voters. This is due to the superior economic position of the latter. We are strongly of opinion that this anomaly should be ended and a voting ratio should be made to correspond with the population ratio. With adult suffrage this happens automatically, but with any other restricted franchise the only possible way to do it is to have different electoral qualifications for different groups and communities. We are thus driven to the conclusion that the only solution is adult suffrage and we have recommended accordingly."

(3) The extension of the same form of Government to the N.W.F. Province and Baluchistan as in other provinces of India on grounds purely communa is a spirit of bargaining to pay the price of Muslim acceptance of the joint electorates.

(4) To crown all questions of amendment of the Constitution and form of Government, whether unitary or federal, have also acquired a communal aspect and they are being approached from that point of view (Vide Supplementary Nehru Report page 23).

Under the circumstances the Sikhs, in view of the prevalent communal mentality, find their interests seriously jeopardized and consequently reiterate their demand that "in view of the peculiar conditions prevailing in the Punjab and in view of the admitted political, historical and economic importance of the Sikhs in the province, it is absolutely necessary to provide adequate and effective representation for them in the Legislatures of the country by reservation of at least thirty per cent seats in the Punjab Council and the same proportion of representation from the Punjab to the Central Legislature of the country by a system of joint electorates with plural constituencies so that no one community may be in a position to dominate over others."—A. P. Special.

"BARDOLISE THE WHOLE COUNTRY"

MR. NARIMAN'S ADDRESS TO YOUTHS

Emulate Egypt And China

CALCUTTA, Dec. 25.

Enthusiastic scenes marked the opening of the session of the All-India Youth Congress under the presidency of Mr. K. F. Nariman, but the enthusiasm was chilled for more than half an hour by the failure of lighting arrangements. During the interval, considerable impatience was exhibited and a delegate taking advantage of the situation asked, "Do you want light or liberty." There was a prompt answer "both."

Stirring mottoes were hung at the entrance reading "Let us fight for freedom —like lions", "Give us liberty or give us death," "Every nation has a right to revolt against tyranny and injustice."

The pandal was packed to overflowing, an unsually large number of ladies being present. Those present on the dais included the Hon. Mr. L. C. Mukherjee, Mr. T. N. Mukerjee, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Manilal Kothari, the Hon. Rampershad Mukherjee, Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Mr. B. F. Bradley, Mrs. E. Bhasania, Miss Bachu Ben Lotawala and Mrs. Latika Basu.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Subash Bose in welcoming the delegates, made an impressive speech. He said that the rennaissance of youth was the world feature and that even in this country of lotus-eaters an awakening had come at this time. He said he must openly and fearlessly speak about two schools of thought, one the Sabarmati school (Gandhi) and the other the Pondicherry school (Arabindo Ghose). The former would take them back to the days of bullock cart and declare that soul was so important that physical culture and military could well be ignored. The Pondicherry school told them that the best way to conquer nature was not to fight her, but to seek refuge in contemplation. He proposed against passivism inculcated by these schools of thought and declared that India to-day wanted the Philosophy of activism. India when free must fight the modern enemy with modern methods, both in the economic and political spheres. "We must resist the cry of back to the Vedas on the one side and on the other meaningless craze for fashion and change of modern Europe."

He welcomed as President Mr. Nariman who was loved and respected by the youth in Western India.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Mr. K. F. Nariman was given an ovation as he rose to deliver his Presidential address. Mr. Nariman took his election as connecting the Youth Movement between the two Presidencies. He welcomed the honour of the Presidency conferred by Bengal on a member of the Parsee community after fifty years as it was in 1886 that Dadabhai Naoroji presided over the National Congress in Calcutta. Mr. Nariman held that the spirit of comradeship and fellowship amongst the students and youths of the different communities and sects was bound to produce a salutary effect on the large and grave communal problems, which were so baneful to public life to-day. He held that if this spirit of inter-communal goodwill was encouraged through the Youth Congress, the future generation, at least, would be free from the communal canker that was rotting the public life to-day. He warned them that if they converted the Youth Congress to a deliberative body, it would only add one more glorified debating society in the country. They should on the other hand constitute their pandal into a recruiting camp. In Egypt, Italy, Turkey, China and now Afghanistan, Youth organisations had brought about a transformation.

FIGHT AGAINST DEGENERATING INFLUENCES.

The first function of the Youth movement was to remove the degenerating causes. He ascribed to the Government's educational policy and the Arms Act, the intellectual and physical emasculation of the Nation. He said the lives of Indian patriots were considered dangerous literature by the Bombay Government for teaching in the school, while inspite of the Madras Council resolution, Bharati songs were still proscribed. The European principal of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute prohibited the student from weaving a portrait of Mr. Gandhi. Further mischief was caused by the distortion of both Indian and English History and the baneful effect of the atmosphere was the production of cultured slaves. They must organise a counter movement against their culture being destroyed and do what Egypt and Ireland did in imparting national education.

A CHALLENGE.

Even to-day after 150 years of degenerating rule he challenged England to produce a Gandhi, a Jagadish Chandra Bose or a Tagore. Their Baldwins, MacDonalds and Birkenheads were all mediocrities. Russia and China held out to them an example of how ignorant millions had been enlightened.

BARDOLISE THE WHOLE COUNTRY

Finally Mr. Nariman held out to the Youth Congress a plea to "Bardolise the Country". Bardoli, he said, demonstrated the potentiality of the Youth, for it were the band of volunteers from the various Ashrams and National Institutions of Gujerat who provided the backbone of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel's army. These boys were perhaps not brilliant University scholars in the modern sense of the term and did not appear, perhaps, quite as polished fastidious and fashionable, but simple in their mode of life, they displayed a mentality and character and power of resistance which won the applause of the whole country. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel was the only authority recognized in the Taluka and the Commissioner and Collector complained that "not only the villagers had completely ignored them but even the dogs refused to bark at them." He urged that the National Ashrams like Al Azhars in Egypt and Galic League in Ireland be started as recruiting camps for national volunteers.

"The principal aim of the Youth movement" he concluded should be to create a future generation of citizens who would imbibe greatness of culture, both eastern and western and mentally, martial spirit and character and incessant and concerted efforts should be made to Bardolise the whole country.—A. P. Special.

ACCEPTANCE OF NEHRU REPORT ?

(From Our Special Representative.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26.

There is every indication that the Muslim League will accept the Nehru Report with slight modifications acceptable to the Convention. The Maharaja of Mahmudabad has given a right lead to the League. The League Subjects Committee met this afternoon at Albert Hall and is understood to have passed a resolution appointing a delegation of twenty members to negotiate a settlement with the 'All-Parties' Convention and report to the League. The League will at to-morrow's meeting confirm the Subjects Committee's resolution. The Delegation is understood to include the Maharaja of Mahmudabad, Mr. Jinnah, Dr. Kitchlew, Maulana Zafar Ali, Mr. Barkat Ali, Mr. Brelvi, Mr. Chagla, Mr. Khaliquzzeman Sherwani, Doctor Mahmud, Shah Zobair, Akram Khan, Majeebur Rahman, Abdul Karim, Abdullah Haroon, Abdul Hamid Khan and Murtaza Ali. The composition of the delegation which consists of a majority which accepts the Nehru Report is a guarantee that no difficulty will arise in coming to a settlement with the All-Parties' Convention. It is noteworthy that the delegation does not include the Ali Brothers and Shafi Daudi who did not attend the League to-day giving proof that their views regarding the Nehru Report would not find support from it

'MR.' AMANULLAH AT HOME

A King's attempt at "Westernizing" a Whole Nation

In the evening the breeze blows coolly off the Paghman range, stretching away into the distance to peaks of 20,000 feet, down the valley where the King's Palace nestles among the trees. In the ornamental gardens, built in those last five years by Italian engineers, the Afghan military band plays one tune over and over again. The fountains fling water light in the air, catching the last rays of the sun as it sinks behind the grim of hills, and the strollers in the garden lounge contentedly amid the myriad delights of this strip of civilisation in the middle of one of the world's most uncivilised countries.

This is the home of Amanullah, Khan of Afhanistan—King no longer by his own decree: to be called for the future by the 'Mister' that is the only title left by order of the new Afghan Parliament. What is he like at home this man who inspired Europe, on whom the nations of the West showered honours who saw a train and a ship and the sea and the culture of the West for the first time at the age of forty-seven?

It is easy enough to see Mr. Amanullah at home. Any time you like, if you have braved the two hundred miles track through the arid mountain passes beyond the Khyber Pass, you can see the King who has 'gone Western' taking his ease in his Italian gardens playing Tennis before the eyes of all his subjects drinking coffee and eating pink ices in the little chalet-like cafe at the top of the terraces or driving in one of the fleet of Rolls-Royces which he handles with such daring skill.

This is Afghanistan's little hour of Western vanity. All around are the bare unfriendly hills behind them the mysteries of an old and proud people bending unhappily to the new yoke of Westernisation. In the gardens, however, you can forget the East and its problems in the wonder at the subtlety with which the ruler has transhipped a portion of the West to show his people. Thus writes Roland G. Wild in the 'Graphic.'

Five years ago, Paghman, the new capital of Afghanistan during the summer months, only sixteen miles from the teeming bazaars of Kabul, was merely a pleasant little valley providing a break in the eternal barrenness of the land. I have met men who had seen it then, and had returned to find it the garden city where the new officials struggled with Western methods and forced their clumsy hands to play with teacups and spoons chairs and tables, in obedience to the example set by the King.

"WESTERNIZING" AFGHANS.

In five years the miracle has been completed and Amanullah Khan returned from his European tour to find that his will had been obeyed and he could congratulate himself on having led his people—a tiny fraction of them—towards the West.

This is what he has done. You cannot see a turban or a 'loop-the-loop' slipper, or the white baggy trousers of the Afghan or a voluminous cummerbund held with a dagger, or earings or bare feet in Paghman gardens. That was an easy task, for at the entrance is one of the most remarkable 'verboten' notices in the world. It says:

Those wearing non-European clothes are liable to be turned out of the gardens during the hours of five and nine p.m. by the police.

That seems an easy enough method of converting a people towards civilisation.

Then, there is the example of the officials. To hold your job in Afghanistan today you must ape the West in clothes, in manners, and if possible in your feature. It is no use complaining that the beard that you wear is the honoured beard of your ancestors. The point is that it does not 'go' with plus-fours or any other European combination which you may favour. You are clean-shaven if you are to stay in the Foreign Office or the Home department, or any other office.

Then there is the King himself. The West has seen him only in the clothes of Europe. Even at home, however, he now wears only European clothes. His taste, however, and his desire that only country clothes shall be worn, often cause troubles. It is easy enough to have a Kabul tailor run you up a natty pair of sports trousers ings out of thick, rough country cloth, but it is a different matter if the occassion demands that you shall wear a morning coat and a top hat.

Then there is the young Afghan. He has just returned from Europe, and is therefore little incommoded by the Royal order. He has in many cases out-Caviled Cavile Row.

There is no limit to the trousers or the waist of his coat or the colourfulness of his ties and shirts. The Government wants the West. Right, they shall have it, and the young Afghan proceeds to show the East what the West 'might' look like.

MEDLEY OF NATIONALITIES.

Let, us, however, cease talking of the sartorial eccentricities that King Amanullah has committed and turn to examine the amazing polyglot of nations assembled here in the capital of the 'buffer state' which stands between British India on the south and Russia on the North. Up in the cafe the Afghan boys, trained in Bombay in the arts of the teacup and the saucer will bring you green tea, heavily flavoured with the coarse brown sugar off the country. No alcohol, of course for you for one of the strongest religious bans in the world forbids you to touch the liquid while you stay here.

On your left there is a young Persian boy, who speaks French with a slight attractive lips. He is in the Legation, somewhat of a youth of mystery for he has travelled almost the world over already and he has a tale to tell of his native land that would make a pretty novel—not for the young. Beyond him there is a German engineer, a huge blond-idealist, who left a job in Berlin to come and straighten out Afghan roads. He has been here three months, he says. One day he thinks, he will be told what to do, and one day, too, he will get his first month's pay. But he is an idealist, and has not yet learned the meaning of "Insh'Allah" that word which accompanies every promise and every contract in the East.

Beyond him another expatriate, an Italian colonel of artillery, a good war record behind him, now making room in his own country for young blood, and waiting in Afghanistan—he believes for railway work but he knows for his pay. Ask him what is the meaning of "Insh'Allah".....

There is an Afghan official, high up in the Foreign Office, with a German girl beside him, his wife. She is possibly the only European wife of an Afghan in the country, and from the glance from beneath her close-fitting little hat, has seen more and brighter lights than those which are beginning to flicker down the avenue of Paghman.

Here, too, comes the Governor of Kabul, the "Strong Man of Afghanistan." Huge lumbering with a little procession behind him of his wife new unveilled, and three children with a French governess, he has a name that strikes terror throughout a land famed for its cruelty, its pride, its primitive wickedness its uncharitable hills.

A Frenchman, professor in one of the schools, is leaning over a table talking to a Persian, also in education while young wireless engineer pinning for Rome saunters through the cafe for all the world as if he were back on his beloved sidewalks.

Then, a stir, and the King's party comes up the steps to the balcony. The King has been playing tennis. He waves a cheery greeting to his brother that Anayatullah whom he imprisoned for three years 'for safety's sake', and released after that gentleman had put on several stones more weight.

"MR." AMANLLAH'S HELPMATE.

With the King is Queen Souriya. She has been ill and even now it is plain to see through the half-lowered veil over her lovely features, that she owes much of her colour to the rouge she bought in Paris. The King takes her by the arm affectionately and leads her to a place from which she can look over the garden. She looks serious and speaks little, only smiling at the quick nervous sallies of the King as he talks. She smiles at a boy the heir, recently announced, in the great open air theatre that the King built for the world's newest parliament.

The Queen has a grey straw hat fitting her head closely and throwing up by its lightness the dark depths of her eyes and the darkness of her long eyelashes. The King, just off the court has wound a white scarf round his neck and is still in the brown tweed trousers that he has worn the French-cut brown shoes which he did not trouble to change.

His sister is there too, another soft-eyed dark-lashed Afghan beauty, with an even flimsier veil over her lower features. She drives a car, to the wonder of the people, and is claimed as the first Afghan woman to do so out here.

IS IT EVER-CHANGING EAST?

The band is playing its last rendering of the tune that it knows so well. The air strikes colder through thin clothes that have been worn, through the heat of the day, and over the new cinema the only one in the country, and the new mosque, and the tiny villas where the officials live, and the row of shops on the European style, and the huge hotel run by Government, there appear the electric light run from a power station up the valley where the ice-cold water runs from the snowy heights.

The King departs to the sleek Rolls waiting below, and the huge German police-dog which follows him everywhere bounds from the back to greet him. The engine purrs into life, and the great car threads its way through the avenue of Afghans, turned European "by order" which forms itself to see the world's great autocrat the world's greatest democrat, and the world's greatest enigma.

Mingling with the electric horn as the car spurts up the avenue is the call of the Imam from the brilliantly lighted tower of the mosque. The East remains—but underneath.

FROM TURKISH & ARABIC PAPERS

"STRONGER AND GREATER TURKE'Y'

Ismat Pasha, the Prime Minister of Turkey, made a lengthy speech in the Assembly on the future programme of the Turkish Government. While predicting a great future for the nation he said:—

"Patriotism and patriotism rules the day in Turkey of modern ideals have been grasped with full vigour by even the common-folk. These are signs of times and it is possible to construct a grand structure on such favourable foundations. Our needs of progress are great and the means at our disposal scanty yet we shall make the best use of twenty-one million pounds of State income to carry our programme of education farther enough to be considered a bright beginning. Two hundred fifty thousand pounds for public works is a small amount. Only one Canal in Kunia will consume twenty-five thousand pounds. In that part of the country we want an up-to-date system of Canals. It is a matter of congratulation that the railways are giving enough returns to encourage us to invest more money to extend the programme. Railways have very great public and political importance and I can see no time for several years when we can afford to neglect this part of the programme." Proceeding further Ismat Pasha said: "The economic condition is definitely on the improvement and the tobacco and fig are giving good trade returns both to the Government and the people. Government is always ready to extending a helping hand to the Turkish and foreign enterprise, out of which the nation and the country may progress." In the end, Ismat Pasha said: "A stronger and greater Turkey was emerging out of the trials of the past and now anyone with eyes open to facts can predict a bright future for the Turkish nation."—"Milliat".

LATIN SCRIPT PROPAGANDA.

All newspapers are now published partly in Latin scripts and partly in the old Arabic ones. In a month or so newspapers will have not a single page of Arabic scripts. Large sums are being spent for providing facilities to men and women to learn the new scripts. The only difficulty so far unsolved is the shortage of good type and that is why the will of the Government is not being enforced with great strictness. Foreign type has been ordered and the Government has sanctioned aid for the newspapers to get new types soon and has also abolished the duty on this commodity. In the meantime every hotel, school and mosque is being utilised for teaching the use of new scripts. The new scripts are not confined to Latin scripts, but several additions have been made to suit the special vocal sounds of Turkish words. It is noteworthy that the most important news and the editorials are published in the new scripts while the ordinary local and court news appear in Latin script. Those cinema films are being patronised that give the 'titles' on the screen in the Latin scripts and after a month Arabic scripts will have to be altogether abolished.—"Kadim".

BRITISH MEDICAL DELEGATION DISAPPOINTED.

The Egyptian Prince Saifuddin who has filed a suit against the British Government for huge damages on the charge of wrongful detention in England for a number of years, is now staying in Constantinople. The facts of the case are that Amir Saifuddin was the owner of vast properties and huge fortunes, a great part of which is alleged to have been lost in different ways by the Amir's detention in England on a false pretext of insanity. The Amir somehow escaped British authorities and boarded a ship in disguise. He has reached Turkey where he stays in his own palace on the banks of Bosphorus. Amir Saifuddin has filed a suit for damages in the International Court where Britain is the defendant. The British Government meant to produce a medical certificate about the mental condition of the Amir and for this purpose sent a delegation of experts to examine the mental condition of Amir Saifuddin. The Turkish Government has, however, refused permission to the British doctors under the Treaty of Severes and the delegation has returned disappointed. It is now understood that the Turkish Government will appoint some doctors of her own choice to examine the Amir.—"The Millat".

HEJAZ ON THE PATH OF MODERNISATION.

The Municipality of Mecca has received a fire-extinguishing engine from Europe. Several engines and machines used in sanitary projects are also received. On the port of Yanbu plant is being set up to turn sea-water into fresh drinkably water for the use of pilgrims.—"Umul-kura".

WAILING WALL DISPUTE.

"The Wailing Wall dispute is increasing bitterness and untoward incidents may be expected if it is allowed to spread further", says the correspondent of "Alsisat". The following telegram has been despatched to the Council of the League of Nations:—

The extraordinary meeting of the Majli-i-Ala Islami consisting of representatives of Palestine, Syria, Transjordania and Leburan has unanimously decided to warn the League of Nations against the consequences of the Wailing Wall agitation. The resolution states that "The place known as Burak-i-Nabani is an inseparable part of the famous Masjid-i-Alsa and is held sacred by all the Moslems of the world. The claims advanced by the Zionists for that sacred place are without any foundation. Their 'locus standi' is no more than this that they are allowed to visit the place like other pilgrims, but they are neither allowed to observe any noisy ceremony nor to create new precedents by offering prayers at that place. All these regulations are laid down in clear words in the official records. The propaganda of Zionists in this respect cannot influence the Mussalmans and they cannot tolerate any novel procedure in the traditional and recognised regulations, will defend their rights by all possible means, and will shed their last drop for the security and safety of their sacred places.

SCRIPT DISPUTE IN AZERBAIJAN.

The Soviet Government of Azerbaijan also appointed a sub-committee to consider the question of using Latin scripts for Arabic ones. The sub-committee has not favoured hasty decision and for the present has eliminated from the languages some letters having the same phonetic sounds and has also suggested other changes as a preliminary trial.—"Azeri Turk".

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The total absence of mustard and capsicum from this wonderful rubbing balm makes it perfectly safe to use — no blistering — no painful irritation as with plasters and poisonous liniments. Rub Zam-Buk in to rub pain out.

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"I suffered terribly from rheumatism," writes Mr. M. A. Hussain of Bala Kukak's Lane, Ballygunge, P.O., Calcutta. "Zam-Buk, however, rubbed well into my aching limbs soon drove out all pain and banished the trouble completely."

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"My children had nasty croupy colds," says Mrs. C.T. Campbell, of Willowmore, South Africa. "Rubbed well into the chest, Zam-Buk gave wonderful relief. It cured the cough, eased the breathing, and made both children strong-chested."

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"When I sprained my wrist," writes Mrs. F. Meehan, of Toowoomba, Queensland, "the pain and swelling were simply terrible. I used Zam-Buk and this great balm gave quick relief. The inflammation soon disappeared and my wrist was made strong and supple again."

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(2—28)

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B-10-B

MAHOMED ALI GOES FOR PERSONALITIES

HIS COMMUNALISM BETTER THAN NATIONALISM!

The following is the concluding position of Maulana Mahomed Ali's address at the Khilafat Conference:—

Maulana Mahomed Ali, continuing his address at the Khilafat Conference, said that Dr. Ansari was a mere puppet in the hands of Pandit Motilal and Mr. Sen Gupta had also put on the same garb. Only the other day they had possible, and without it is necessary and the time had come for them to say that Swaraj must be without the British Empire. Mr. B. C. Pal did not want to cut the link with the British Empire, and yet he said it was freedom. The link was nothing but a missing link. The veto of the Viceroy was a missing link. He had little to say to Dr. Moonje and Pandit Malaviyaji, but he would ask Sir Ali Imam as to how he was speaking truth when he said that in case of India's severance from the British protection, she might be well attacked by Afghanistan.

The Maulana had a good deal to say about Nationalists and was of opinion that his communalism was better than their nationalism. Coming to lawful titles to private and personal property, he asked was the British Empire acquired lawfully, was the State of Mahmudabad acquired lawfully, or was it not acquired by violence. Robbers acquire their booty with sword, and that was how the British Empire was acquired. How was the tea industry, cotton industry, jute industry acquired? Everything was acquired lawfully. You make compromises in your Constitution every day, with false doctrines, immoral conceptions and wrong ideas, but you make no compromise with communalists with separate electorates and reserve seats. Mr. B. C. Pal knows the way to Dominion Status, but does not know the way to Yarvada Jail.

Concluding the Maulana declared that the Subjects Committee had passed the previous night the very first resolution that the goal of India Mussalmans was complete Independence for India which was nothing but a doctrine of Quran.—A. P.

SIR HARI SINGH GOUR

SOLUTION FOR COMMUNAL QUESTION

CALCUTTA, Dec 25.

As negotiations are proceeding between Mr. Jinnah and the Congress leaders on the question of communal representation in the Legislatures an important statement suggesting several solutions has been issued to the Associated Press by Sir Hari Singh Gour, Member of the Indian Central Committee sitting with the Simon Commission.

He says, "one outstanding feature of enquiry now proceeding in the country, as disclosed by the evidence given in public before the 'Joint Free Conference' and the proceedings of the numerous Conferences and Congress bodies so far published, is the Hindu Muslim tension and the various solutions offered to end it.

Three suggestions have been so far made as the solutions of the question. The one that is supported by the Nehru Report is that Joint Electorates should replace communal electorates with reservation of seats. This is not acceptable to a large body of enlightened Mahomedans who desire to continue the present system of separate electorates to which they have become inured since their introduction 20 years ago. The Hindus complain that separate electorates are rife cause of growing communal tensions and that their continuance would perpetuate the evil and even increase it. The Mahomedans deny that increased tension is justly attributable to separate electorates. But both parties agree that separate electorates are theoretically indefensible and the negation of common notion of citizenship which should be non-communal. Many of the witnesses who have been publicly examined before the Commission appear to have admitted theoretical indefensibility of separate electorates and for this season some have suggested their continuance only for a period of ten or twenty years or till such a time as the international tension is mitigated. Hindus complain that the tension cannot be allayed if its root cause is not destroyed and as the separate electorates are the seed which have poisoned public life, it is impossible to hope for better results if the separate electorates are tolerated any longer. The protagonists of both the view points, however, have not yet considered the various means open to them to conciliate their separate view-points. It seems to us that we must concede to the Mahomedans the right to say that the joint electorates would end in failing to return their true representatives and that there is fear that they might in some cases return creatures of Hindus who dominate the economic life of the country. This is the main crux of the issue and if Mahomedan opinion could be reconciled to the plan which while ensuring joint electorates is still free from the objection raised by the Mahomedans it would be a solution which would put one great obstacle to the further substantial advance out of way. I have been discussing this question with some of my Mahomedan friends whose opinions count, and it seems to me that all the Mahomedans fear might be obviated by adopting one of the following courses which while ensuring joint electorates would equally ensure the elimination of persons objectionable to the Mahomedans.

TEN SUGGESTIONS.

I set below, in categorical form, the following ten suggestions upon which I should like to elicit further opinions:

(1) Joint electorates with reservation of seats, Mahomedans being entitled to the first elect panel of three for each seat to be filled by joint electorates; (2) joint electorates for the proportion of each community (say one-fourth or half); (3) joint electorates in a constituency where Hindu and Mahomedan voters are equal in number; (4) separate electorates on the basis of population with no weightage; (5) separate electorates in certain provinces joint in the rest such provinces to be selected by Mahomedans; (6) joint electorates in the Central Legislature and separate in the provinces; (7) joint electorates for Mahomedans with an equal number of Hindu and Muslim voters ensured by equalising the Hindu vote by fixing higher qualification; (8) joint electorates in which dummy candidates will be disqualified by the returning officer on a petition made by twelve or more Mahomedan voters; (9) separate electorates each community being liable to return certain percentage (one fourth) of the other subject to the maximum of the minor community; (10) joint electorates with proportional representation.—A.P. Special.

KING MAINTAINS STRENGTH

—:o:—

PROGRESS CONTINUES

LONDON, Dec. 25.

A bulletin issued at 8-15 p.m. to-day states that the King passed a quiet day. The local condition is improving and strength is maintained.

KING MAINTAINS STRENGTH.

The most reassuring feature of this night's bulletin regarding His Majesty's health is that the King is maintaining his strength. This is one essential to progress, and it may be taken as indication that the King's condition is satisfactory. The extreme slowness of progress still continues. Any rapid stride forward is, therefore, not to be expected.—Reuter.

THE WEATHER

—:o:—

POONA, Dec. 26.

The Bay storm has disappeared after causing local rain in south-east Madras and a few light falls in Madras Decean and North Madras Coast. Elsewhere the weather has been dry.

Chief amounts:—Trichinopoly two inches, Negapatam, Cuddalore, Madras one.

Forecast:—Decrease on Coromandal Coast.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorologieal Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 26-12-1928:—

Barometer (corrected at 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.908 inches (.094 below normal).

Barometer (corrected at 4 p.m. previous day) 29.868 inches .037 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours .052.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 70.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 64.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.7 degrees (2.2 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 67.0 degrees (0.7 below normal).

Relative humidity at a.m. 68 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 62 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E.-N.-E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 15 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 130 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 21 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy=10) 1 mile per hour.

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That's what ought to happen, but does it? If your complexion is apt to be dull and muddy, it is a sign that the tiny pores are becoming clogged by minute particles of the old, dried-up cuticle and choking the fresh, young skin lying underneath.

Just try this natural way to help Nature's process. To-night, when you go to bed, gently massage your face and neck with a little pure Mercolized Wax. In the morning you'll wake with positively a new complexion, for Mercolized Wax has the peculiar property of imperceptibly dissolving away the tiny particles of dead skin while you sleep and leaving the beautiful, young skin clear and unimpaired. Honestly, you'll be amazed at the surprising result of this simple, natural treatment. But be sure to ask your chemist for pure Mercolized Wax. No ordinary cream will bring the same result.

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—:o:—

THE GREAT HEALER

Without a doubt modern life, in all its aspects, is imposing an ever-increasing strain upon us, and we in turn are demanding more from life. Our energies are sapped in ways unknown to our ancestors. After the daily duties—exacting as they often are—we crave the excitement of the theatre, the night club, "the dogs" or the ball-room.

The social life of a great city tends to race the human machine (comments a "Daily News" contributor). Though we are endowed by nature with a wide margin of reserve energy capable of being called upon in emergencies, the inroads made by the social pace causes this margin to be narrowed to a perilous oogrec.

Insidiously we are worn down. The artificial exhilavation of the dance many sustain us well into the early hours of morning, but our bodies are to be so so cheated. The reckoning comes with mathematical certainty if we neglect the warning signs.

REST IS ESSENTIAL.

To be "merely tired" is thought to be trival and to be dispelled by the excitement of a new pleasure. Dangerous remedy! A feeling of fatigue is the body's call for rest—a call which, if neglected, becomes the harbinger of exhaustion and breakdown.

Rest is an essentia for the health of the body as good food, sunlight and fresh air, but to be of real value it must be associated with sleep. To lie in bed with the mind racing over the incidents of the day and to imagine you are resting is to court disaster. Sleep means rest for the mind, and mental rest is relatively more important than physical rest.

Rest constitutes a physiological pause during which the workings of the vital organs slow down and are thus permitted to make the necessary repairs and to re-establish their energy reserves. These pauses must be regular and periodic, else the restoration prodesses fall into arrears and unless taken in hand immediately, it becomes increasingly difficult to catch them up.

Sleep is an example of one of the rhythmical activities of the human organism, and is of the nature of an instinct, but, like several other of our instincts, it has more and more come under the control of our reason—to some extent an unfortunate happening. If man was a hibernating animal there would be fewer cases of nervous exhaustion or mental breakdown.

NO SUBSTITUTES.

It must be emphasised that there are no substitutes for rest. Massage ultra-violet therapy or tonics, are beneficial adjuncts to health, but they can never replace rest.

If you wish to keep pace successfully with the social life of our modern civilisation then you must learn to take care of your health.

Above all, you must realize that regular periodic rest is absolutely vital. If you ignore this physiological need, jaded nerves—meaning irritability of temper, mental inefficiency and sleeplessness—will warn you. If you do not heed this and endeavour to maintain your social life, then you are drifting towards catastrophe when a prolonged rest becomes compulsory

It has long been realised that rest is a cardinal principle in the treatment of all disease: it is time we appreciated that, in the maintenance of health, rest is also a cardinal principle.

HOUDINI, THE GAOL-BREAKER

—:o:—

PRISON WALLS DO NOT MAKE A CAGE

Houdini became a legend even in his own lifetime, his exploits a house-hold word, and his name was given a problematical immortality in the verb "to houdinize" in an American dictionary, signifying "to release or extricate oneself (from confinement, bonds, and the like), as by wriggling out." In the life of such a master of elusiveness and India-rubber agility, there is matter for perpetual wonder. Harold Kellock's "Houdini—an Unsolved Mystery" does not tell how he did his tricks, but it is, nevertheless, an entertaining book, crowed with marvels and intensely readable.

CONQUERING FEAR.

Here and there we are given a glimpse of the great conjurer and lockopener's methods, and something of his mental attitude:—

"'My chief task has been to conquer fear,' he said. 'When I am stripped and manacled, nailed securely within a weighted packing-case and thrown into the sea, or when I am burned alive under six feet of earth, it is necessary to preserve absolute sereniuy of spirit. I have to work with great delicacy and lightning speed. If I grow panicky, I am lost. And if something goes wrong, if there is some little accident or mishap, some slight miscalculation, I am lost unless all my faculties are working on high, free from mental tension or strain. The public sees only the thrill of the accomplished trick: they have no conception of the tortuous preliminary self-training that was necessary to conquer fear.'"

VERSATILE TOES.

From his youth, Houdini practised continually: he exercised not only his fingers, but his toes. Sometimes, even when visitors were present he would take a length of string from his pocket, tie it in various sorts of knots, and drop it on the floor. Presently his visitor might observe that Moudini had unobtrusively slipped off his shoes and socks and was untying and retying the knots with his toes, meanwhile never so much as glancing at his own remarkable manipulations."

SCOTLAND YARD HANDCUFFS.

His first real success was made in London. America had not recognized the greatness of Houdini so he tried his luck in Europe. Mr. C. Dundas Slater, Manager of the Alhambra, promised to give him a trial, if he could escape from Scotland Yard handcuffs.

At London's famous police headquarters, Superintendent Melville ridiculed the idea that anyone could escape from Scotland Yard handcuffs. Stage handcuffs were one thing, he told Mr. Slater, but Scotland Yard hand-cuff were the last word in scientific manacles. Houdini, however, insisted on trying them, so suddenly Melville produced a pair of cuffs.

"Well, here's how we fasten the Yankee criminals, who come over here and get into trouble,' he remarked."

"With that he encircled Houdini's arms around a pillar, snapped on a pair of 'darbies,' and stepped back with a laugh.

"'I'm going to leave you here and come back for you in a couple of hours,' he said. He started towards the door with Slater.

"'Wait!' cried Houdini. 'I'll go with you. Here's the way the Yankees open the handcuffs.'

"He tossed the cuts to the floor and stepped away from the pillar.

"Superintendent Melville was shocked and visibly non-plussed, but in a minute he held out his hand: "Scotland Yard won't forget you, young man, he said."

UNDER WATER.

Houdini used to advertise his performances by public demonstrations. At New York, he hired a tug, and allowed newspaper reporters to put him in irons and nail him up in a box.

"After the cover was hammered down, a steel band was fastened about the box for good measure. Then it was roped and allowed to slide down a chute into the waters of the bay, where it floated, almost wholly submerged at the end of one hundred feet of line.

"At the end of fifty-seven seconds, there was a splash beside the box, and Houdini bobbed into view, and the box was hauled in after him. It was intact. The nails and steel bands were still in place. The cover was then prised off, and there at the bottom lay the handcuffs and leg-irons. Their locks had been sprung open, and they were in good working order."

LIFE'S LITTLE IRONY.

After Houdini's death, it was found necessary to open his private safe. Unfortunately, no one could be found who knew the combination so "through some roundabout inquiries, a retired expert cracksman was secured. He labored for half a day over a problem, which Houdini could have solved, in the case of a strange safe, on the instant. Finally, he had to blow the thing open. If Houdini were looking down or that sweating cracksman, he surely had a full appreciation of the situation."—"John O'London's Weekly."

HELP THE UNFORTUNATE UNEMPLOYED MINERS

—:o:—

PRINCE'S EARNEST APPEAL

LONDON, Dec. 25.

An earnest appeal, on behalf of the Lord Mayor's Fund for the Relief of Distress in Mining Areas, was broadcast by the Prince of Wales from London this evening. He emphasised that not only were a quarter of a million miners destitute, but thrice as many women and children dependent on them. The greatest service anyone could render at present was to find employment for as many of these men as possible. He urged the need of women and children for proper food and adequate clothing. No Christmas gatherings, to which he was speaking, should break up without making an effort to muster some concrete help for the Fund.—Reuter.

Patna.—The appeal in what is known as the Deoghar Conspiracy Case, will be heard at the Patna High Court before the Chief Justice, Justice Macpherson and Justice Bulwant Sahay from January 2nd. [illegible] on behalf of the Crown and Mr. [illegible] Nandkeolyar Barrister, for some of the accused.—A. P.

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The Indian National Congress, CALCUTTA 1928.

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Dr. M. A. Ansari, President, Indian National Congress writes on 22nd Nov. 1928: I have very great pleasure in testifying to the excellence and utility of the produc tion. It is a pictorial panorama of the political history of India. Besides it gives most valuable information regarding the ancient temples and monuments in the south. The perusal and perusal of the Album would benefit the young and the old.

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MODERN CIVILISATION

Its Maladies and some Remedies

K. S. Ramswami Sastri writes in "Hindu" Annual.

Dean Inge once wrote in one of his many revelatory moods "Revolutions always destroy themselves." The modern Western man is so proud about the newly discovered and applied gospel of evolution that he dislikes to be told such a cruel truth. He thinks or rather says that civilisation has profoundly modified human nature. But the gloomy Dean says with insistent pessimism that "Human nature has not been changed by civilisation." The acid test of events has shown the hollowness of the pretensions of the optimists of civilisation and the accuracy of the analysis and the forecasts of the pessimists of civilisation.

What is the greatest lesson of the Great War? Capitalism and Militarism caused the war. The scramble for colonies was due to the need for markets for raw products, which were urgently required by the capital-ridden and industrialised European humanity. The old idealism of religion yielded place to the new idealism of patriotism. Thus there was the mind ready for aggression. It operated on a situation which could be solved only by aggression. In no other way could the overseas markets already monopolised by Britain be seized by the newly risen giant of Central Europe.

Those who expect that democracy will cure the maladies of modern civilisation are hopelessly deluded beings. The world has heard enough of paeans about democracy. President Wilson wanted to make the world safe for democracy without making democracy safe for the world. The merits of democracy are that it creates in the people an interest in their lot and that it has a great educational value in regard to the masses. But to expect from it impossibilities is to overlook its obvious defects. It brings about a grossness in public life which scares away the best men. It is at the feet of demagogues. It has been well said that "Individuals are occasionally guided by reason, crowds never." Its petty tyrannies are many and intolerable. It is always on the brink of lawlessness and anarchy, and it is generally penetrated through and through with corruption. It is always in danger of being wrecked by faction. Dr. Inge says well that "Democracy is powerless against sectional anarchism." In relation to foreign policy, it is always out for display and acquisition. Lord Salisbury says: "Moderation, especially in the matter of territory, has never been a characteristic democracy." In fact democracy rapidly degenerates into mobocracy. As Dean Inge says: "Democracy dissolves communities into individuals and collects them again into mobs."

Further, democracy is slowly losing its hold on the civilised mind. The upper and middle classes see its defects too clearly to care for it. The lower classes are impatient with its slow methods and small results and are drifting into Syndicalism, Bolshevism and Anarchism. The art of government by discussion and public opinion is thus rejected by the intellectuals and the proletariat. Democracy and progress are even now words flung about on the platform and in the press, but have ceased to be regarded as the beacon-lights which they once appeared to be to the eyes of the nineteenth century. The advanced (?) nations of Europe and America are slowly but inevitably drifting into the era of class-war and direct action.

URBANISATION.

Urbanisation is the great achievement and the great bane of modern civilisation. Modernism has driven man from nature's bosom into the prison of the factory. Dean Inge says well about the town-dwelling toilers that "they are leading an unnatural life cut off from the kindly and wholesome influences of nature, surrounded by vulgarity and ugliness, with no traditions, no loyalties, no culture and no religion" and that "the modern town-dweller has no God and no Devil; he lives without awe, without admiration, without fear." Industrialism leads naturally to urbanism. The forests are hewn down, and the soil is washed down to the sea. Villages disappear and towns and cities spring up as monsters swallowing humanity. Industrialism has killed cottage industries, arts and crafts, joy in production, the maintenance of a high standard of work, pure taste, and true home life. The machine has corroded into the spirit of man. The conscripts of the new order are not men at all but only sub-men, who are joyless and soulless.

The great dogma of civilisation is progress. It is a much greater myth than the myths of religion which modern civilisation sneers at and denounces with vigorous cynicism. We have at a quicker pace on land and sea and air, and ergo, we are more progressive than our ancestors! The census is one of the weighing-machines of civilisation. Increase in territory, increase in population, increase in wealth, increase in comforts and luxuries—these quantitative tests are regarded as unchallengeable and supreme. Progress has been conceived as a vertical line ever mounting higher towards an unknown and ever-receding zenith. But what proofs are there to justify such invincible optimism? Mere scientific expansion does not necessarily lead to higher human values. Mere democratic expansion does not lead thither as a matter of certainty.

Another of the shibboleths of modern civilisation is patriotism. Though patriotism lifts man out of selfishness by leading to the love of country and community, yet it can easily degenerate—and has often degenerated into an extensive and intensive selfishness. Ruskin says: "Patriotism is an absurd prejudice founded on an extended selfishness." If patriotism is a passion to lift one's country to the supremest heights in the arts of peace—in sport and science and literature and art and philosophy and religion—it is a God-ward force. But it is generally only a passion for national combativeness and acquisitiveness and exploitation and brigandage. It has been well said that "one murder makes a villain, a million a hero." Destructive Imperialistic ambition has been generally fed in modern times on the fabulum of patriotism. We must, no doubt, realise that national patriotism is of the very texture of modernism. But the deification of the state and the country to the point of hating and oppressing other countries is not a divine but a diabolical act. Such patriotism of the diabolical type is generally nourished by racialism. The myth of race has been going hand in hand with the myth of pugnacious patriotism. Unless patriotism and pacifism go hand in hand and unless the modern man recognises and realises the truth of Mazzini's great utterence that "the nations are the citizens of humanity," we can never be free from one of the greatest maladies of modern civilisation.

THE RACE MYTH.

Another terrible malady of modern civilisation is that caused by the myth of race. The proud European of to-day "drest in a little brief authority" thinks that there is some inherent superiority in the European races. He forgets that Asiatic hordes over-ran Europe in the past and that in the future American or African races may overrun both Europe and Asia. Dean Inge says well: "Political anthropology is no genuine science. Race and nationality are catch-words for which rulers find that their subjects are willing to fight, as they fought for what they called religion four hundred years ago."

The modern belief in the survival of the dead is another of the maladies of the modern life. Some persons think that it is akin to the ancient belief in immortality. But it is only a subtle form of that desperate clinging to matter which is at once the bane and the bravado of the modern man. It has no faith in the realm of pure soul or in absolute values. It is a further exploration of the 'maya' of time and space. Dean Inge says: "Eternal life is a quality of ultimate reality; survival is a quantitative measure of duration. Eternal life belongs to the conception of reality as a kingdom of values; survival conceives human existence as a page of history."

But the most deadly maladies of all are the ever-increasing strenuousness and competitiveness and pace and speed and rush of life, the crescent materialism, the ever-deepening love of luxury, and worst of all the increasing poisoning of the springs of life by ever shifting and ever-worsening theories about marriage and birth sucle as companionate marriage and birth-control The dead civilisations of the past were wrecked on the twin rocks of materialism and liberatinism, and those two shatterers of civilization are as stron as ever.

THE TRUE ELEMENTS OF CIVILISATION.

Let us now try to analyse and sift the true elements from the false elements of civilization. Only then shall we have an ascent of quality, a higher type, a desirable and valuable progress, a divine purposiveness in life. Only then shall we be able to draw the graph of human ascent with a sure and unerring hand. In this task of sifting and seperation we cannot do better than have our inward guidance the following passage from Mr. Bertrand Russell's Principles of Social Reconstruction: "Most impulses may be divided into two groups, the possessive and creative, according as they aim at acquiring or retaining something that cannot be shared, or at bringing into the world some valuable thing, such as knowledge or art or good-will, in which, there is no private property. I consider the best life that which is most built on creative impulses and the worst that which is most inspired by love of possession. Political institutions have a very great influence upon the dispositions of men and women, and should be such as to promote creativeness at the expense of possessiveness. The State, War and Property are the chief political embodiments of the possessive impulses; education, marriage and religion ought to embody the creative impulses, though at present they do so very inadequately. Liberation of creativeness ought to be the principle of reform both in politics and in economics." I think that we must add art in the above list of creative forces and institutions.

But, State, War and Property are yet coloured through and through by primitiveness and possessiveness. Politics is conceived and applied as the means of such triumph of possessiveness in State, War and property. The new religion—whose votaries are ever on the increase and which bids fair to develop the planet—may be called politicalism. Man in increasingly becoming a political animal. The other world which was an obsession till yesterday, is now receding from his view. Over-Government, over-militarism, and super-millionarism are the subtlest and the most powerful of the modern perversions of the instinct of possessiveness. All the three nourish one another, knowing as they to that they have subtle and powerful and dangerous have no other friends and that they idealism. Modern war, aided by science, aids the ruling races and the millionaires. State, Property feed in their turn the spirit of war, which feeds political tyranny and economic tyranny.

But how can we escape from our lower life into a higher life? How can we marshal the forces of our idealism, our true progress, our Godwardness? It is by refining our institutions of education, marriage, art and religion, and allowing such refinement of creativeness to leaven the prevailing possessiveness in the institutions of State and War and Property. Even among the creative institutions, the most vitally creative is religion—not mere dogma but the surge of the soul towards the Oversoul. It must leaven education and marriage, and influence through them State, War and Property. The urge for peace and freedom and love must come from its diviner air. Science must cease to diabolise State and War and Property and must divinise them after it is itself divinised by religion. Science, inspired by religion, must bend the powers of nature into the service of peace and love. It can become Aladdin's lamp in our hands and can use the great good giant Electricity to re-ruralise our urban life. It can and should inspire and modern humanity to achieve purity and humanitarianism in food. But if it merely aids the glitter of the window-dressing of life, it would be an evil power. It must seek to maximise and simplify the means of production of the necessaries of life and not aim at maximising the luxuries of life and the engines of destruction as it is doing in an ever-increasing measure in the modern age.

THE MODERN NOMADS.

It is only after such a harmony of science and religion that education and marriage and art will become truly creative forces. Now marriage wavers between race-reproduction and heart-cultures, and education wavers between power and love. Bad education and bad marriage are now substituting the restaurant for the home and are bringing into existence a new type of Nomadic man—the Nomads of Civilisation. The spirit of macadamisation has steam-rolled the inner roads of the heart. The industrial methods of mass production threaten to overtake the higher realms of life as well. In the great modern war of machine and man, the latter is rapidly losing ground and is becoming himself mechanised in soul. Art will revisit man again only when he knows how to be "true to the kindred points of heaven and home."

The modern civilisation has exalted industry over agriculture and war above peace. The steam-hammer and the long-range-gun have displaced the plough to a large extent. Urbanisation depletes the village and emigration depletes the country. Industrial life depletes the joy-elements in life, and military life depletes the love-elements in life. Modern liberty wears but

"The name of freedom graven on a heavier chain."

Shall this be so for ever?

I do not think so. It is here that India must find her mission, her message, and her voice. If she does not preserve and perfect her spiritualisation of life, there is no hope for her or for the world. The real source of limitation of armaments is the limitation of passion and desire, and such limitation of passion and desire can come only through the surge of a diviner desire. The Lord says in the Gita: *Rajopyasya param drishtva nivarate.* "The relish for worldliness turns away after the Lord is seen.) India must relearn and teach her ancient skill in harmonising rural and urban life. She must learn how to spiritualise democracy. She must teach men to entrust the holy care of Government to elderly men of renunciation, to political *sanyasins*, instead of entrusting it to men who are sweaters of the poor. She must learn and teach the ideal of self-contained national democracies, respecting, and refusing to exploit other democracies in the world. Being a member of the League of Nations, she should inspire it with her ideals. Being a member of the British Commonwealth, she should fire it with her ideals. But before she can do so, she must know her own mind. How shall the British people and the Indian people and princes co-operate at this juncture when India's future constitution is in the melting-pot? If they do so wisely and well, bearing in mind the abovesaid great truths of life, we shall see the rebirth of India's nation Shakhti—Shakhti, which means not mere Power but Peace and Perfection through Freedom and Love.

OUT! OUT!!

CHRONICLE

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ALL EYES TURNED TO CALCUTTA

Diary of the National Week

With the approach of the Congress Week in Calcutta during the Christmas, all eyes are turned to the City of Palaces on the Hooghly where momentous decisions in the interest of India's struggle for freedom will be taken. The following is diary of the National week commencing December 22:—

DECEMBER 27 (THU.).

(1) All-Parties' Convention
President—Dr. M. A. Ansari.
Place—Convention Pandal.
(2) Vaisya Conference
Place—Extra Pandal.
(3) Ladies' Conference
President—Maharani of Travancor
(4) Khilafat Conference
(5) All-India Muslim League
President—Maharaja of Mchmudabad
Place—Albert Hall.
(6) All-India Jadava Mahasabha
President—Rao Bal Bin Singh.
(7) Library Conference
President—Dr. Annie Besant.
Place—Senate Hall.
(8) All-India Medical Conference
President—Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.
Place—Chittaranjan Hospital.
(9) All-India States Subjests' Conference.
Place—Burrabazar.
(10) All-India Buddhist Conference.
President—R. B. Pandit Sheo Narain.

DECEMBER 28 (FRI.).

(1) All-Parties' Convention
President—Dr. M. A. Ansari.
Place—Convention Pandal.
(2) Ladies' Conference
President—Maharani of Travancor
(3) All-India Muslim League
President—Maharaja of Mahmudal
Place—Albert Hall.
(4) All-India Medical Conference
President—Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.
Place—Chittaranjan Hospital.
(5) All-India States Subjects' Conference.
Place—Burrabazar.
(6) All India Library Conference.
President—Dr. Annie Besant.
Place—Senate Hall.

DECEMBER 29 (SAT.).

(1) Sarbajanin Prayers
Place—Convention Pandal.
(2) Congress
President—Pt. Motilal Nehru.

DECEMBER 30 (SUN.).

(1) Congress
President—Pt. Motilal Nehru.
(2) Postal Conference
President—Mr. K. C. Neogi.

DECEMBER 31 (MON.).

(1) Congress
President—Pt. Motilal Nehru.
(2) Postal Conference
President—Mr. K. C. Neogi.
DURING THE CONGRESS WEE
Hindustani Seva Dal.
President—Mr. S. C. Bose.
Date—To be announced later.

THE CIRCULATION STUNT

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The preposterous claim of the "Times of India" that its not sales exceed those of any other three daily newspapers in Northern, Southern, Central or Western India has recently been the topic of discussion among the local papers and your readers must have read with not a little interest the latest comments of the "Pioneer" that a Bombay daily paper's editor was asked not to interfere in the matter for obvious reasons. Your readers may perhaps be interested to know how this circulation stunt is absurd and how newspapers invite advertisements based on false facts. I recently happened to read the speech of Mr. W. B. Taylor delivered to the Business Research and Management Association in London on October 21, 1928. The "Advertisers' Weekly" publishes this speech under the heading "Is the Advertiser getting fair play?" The following are Mr. Taylor's pertinent remarks based on his personal experience as a newspaper man:—

"The newspaper's advertisement manager puts forward, first, his circu as the basis of his scale rate. Circu used to apply to the number of sent out of the printing office. It i ed free copies, spoils, tatters and t 'buckshees' of all kinds. Later, the sales certificate came in and adver were given a little more of the subs of guarantee and less of the shado hazard. But the hazard still remain

For the purpose of illustration, l take a newspaper circulation of 1,000,000, and let us assume that advertiser in the course of a year all the sum of £10,000 for space in that p the wasis being £5 per inch display an advertisements per week at £100 eac fifty weeks of the year. You will no say the circulation is 1,000,000, figure representing net sales or, in a recent phrase, "copies actually sold."

Suppose that there are 50,000 impe copies in each of the two issues per 100,000 an all per week. I refer to copies in which the advertisements been either badly printed, or defaced an advertisement on the reverse side. is not difficult to arrive at the actual figure of five million imperfect copies the hundred days life of that space. An the big circulations a colossal number badly-printed copies reach the public.

I am a newspaper man, first and most, and I have spent many years of life in newspaper offices, so I know appreciate the manifold difficulties face the publishers of newspapers. since the main revenue of newspa come from the advertiser, it is just that there should be some consid tion for equity as between the purch and the seller."

I hope advertisers will note the made by Mr. Taylor on their behalf that they will not be fooled by the figures shown by the various newspap

82/24, Miranda Bldg.,
Dadar, 21st Decr. 1928.

Yours truly,
B. KRISHNAN.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Limited, by [illegible] PALONJI KAPADIA, and [illegible] SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" [illegible] Hall, Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.